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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918

大正二十七年七月二十四日

10 CENTS

SIBERIAN TENSION DEMANDS ACTION, IS HARBIN REPORT

Allied Supervision Is Needed
To Settle Dispute Over
Government

DISCUSS COMMAND

French, British Or Russia
Military Chief For Ex-
pedition Urged

Reuter's Pacific Service
Harbin, July 22.—Largely owing to the pressure of the enemy's cavalry, General Semenov has fallen back to Manchuria station. His left flank is now inside the Chinese border. Two thousand refugees, of which General Semenov is sheltering 1,000, have been sent back to Hallar, where the barracks afford accommodation, thereby releasing the railway cars in which the refugees were formerly housed.

Though not critical, the situation calls for early Allied reinforcements, which the Japanese are in a position to supply with the troops at present available at Changchun. Reports from various sources indicate the probable advent of Allied troops in Siberia, thus relieving the feeling of tension hitherto prevailing in border centers, while the important question of the Chief Command is being widely discussed. Opinion generally favors a distinguished Russian, French or British General familiar with up-to-date, modern fighting, as opposed to one with a prehistoric or peace-time record, however brilliant, for the Austro-German forces are displaying intimate knowledge of the latest tactics and methods of fighting.

Allied Commander Urged
As the time during which operations in Russia will be possible is limited to a few months, this question is urgent, and if a Russian or French General is not speedily available it is hoped that the Allies will recognize the facility with which a distinguished British General could be furnished from Egypt.

Documents found on Magyar prisoner's show that the Kaiser has ordered the former prisoners to consider the Siberian as important as other fronts and to serve the Fatherland there as Austrians and Germans elsewhere are doing, after which they would be suitably rewarded.

General Horvath is steadily gaining influence in Russian circles, winning over delegates of parties in various centers largely owing to his earnest assertions, first, of his readiness to carry on under an Allied supervisory commission which he hopes will be appointed; secondly, his desire to co-operate with the Czech-Slovaks in forwarding Allied and Russian interests; thirdly, his wish to hand over his post immediately a suitable successor is found; and, finally, his willingness to include in his Government representatives of rival parties desiring to adopt a broad platform promoting the Allied and Russian cause against the Central Powers. Hitherto Reuter's representative has failed to find a prominent foreigner in this region who was not convinced that General Horvath is the only Russian leader at present in sight.

Uchida Resignation Accepted
Tokio, July 22.—The resignation of Viscount Uchida, former minister to Petrograd, who resigned because he opposed intervention in Siberia, has been accepted.

Vladivostok, July 22.—The Czech-Slovaks occupied Spaska and Elgenicka on the 16th and on the 17th reached Botalka River, where 2,000 Austro-Germans withdrew and 3,000 Bolsheviks fled, leaving their arms behind. They intend to resist near Ussuri, with headquarters at Yeman. Bolshevik armored motorcars are under orders to destroy bridges near Fofka.

Newly taken prisoners states that the Austrians and Germans are employed as gunners and telephonists. Situation in West Siberia.

Peking, July 23.—The Russian Legation has received a telegram from the

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How Germans Kill Wounded



In a recent drive in Italy the Italians captured more than 32,000 of these pronged clubs, which were used by the Huns to kill enemy wounded. Orders had been issued to the Huns to "take no prisoners," and this method was used to dispose of them.

TICKETS ON SALE TODAY FOR CAVALRY SERIES

Can Be Had At American Club
And At Several
Shops

Tickets for the baseball series between the 9th Cavalry, Meiji University and Shanghai teams which is due to start at the Race Course Saturday afternoon, will be on sale today at the American Club, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company, all American Hotels, Squire-Bingham Company and other places to be announced.

Season tickets and tickets for single games will admit one gentleman and one lady while extra ladies' season tickets will be sold for five dollars. The tickets for the single games will be \$2 for the members stand and \$1 for the bleachers.

If the teams arrive in time to play a game Saturday, they will probably ask a day to get in shape after the long trip and this will bring the opening game Saturday. All attendance records should go by the board. The baseball club is bringing to Shanghai a strong Japanese team and one of the best regimental teams in the United States army.

The 9th Cavalry baseball team has always been famous. It is known as well as the regiment itself, all over the United States and the Far East. When on the Mexican border during the trouble at Vera Cruz, the Cavalry team defeated all army teams and last year won the championship of the Army in the Philippines. The team was rewarded with a trip to Tientsin and defeated the Marines at Peking and the 15th Infantry there.

This season the great colored club repeated its performance in the Philippine Army league, losing but one game. At Tientsin the club easily went south with the Far Eastern title.

The club is a well balanced team with hard hitters, star fielders and a great pitching staff. Jordan, the catcher, was with the first Cuban Giants team, the colored nine that toured the United States several times.

Slowtime Evans, Lefty Glass, Franklin and Jorjian, the latter a recruit, will make up the pitching staff with Jordan and Robinson ratcheting. After playing with the team for six years, Jefferson, the first sacker, did not make the China trip this year. Humphreys and Evans are playing the bag.

At second is a six footer, Stewart, who looks awkward, but is a clear fielder and a reliable hitter. Forster, the shortstop is one of the stars of the outfit and Johnson will be the third sacker.

Willamson and Cecil, both sprinters, play left and center and either Glass, Evans, Robinson or Franklin play right field. Cap George Butler, 19 years a member of the 9th Cavalry and 14 years a member of the 9th Cavalry baseball club, looks after the team on the field.

German Defeat Impresses Neutral Powers Of Europe

Blow To Berlin's Hopes, Is Opinion In Holland, Sweden
And Spain; Teu on Paps Whistle To
Keep Up Courage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 20.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the German defeat, remarks:

"As has happened on other occasions, for instance on the Somme, we must concede the loss of prisoners and guns, but even so the enemy's leading idea, 'the break-through,' has not been attained despite his tremendous exertions. We are still able to hold up the counter-offensive before it has attained a strategic advantage worth mentioning. Continuous changes of position are the logical outcome of the open warfare now in progress."

Amsterdam, July 22.—The Vorwarts, referring to the Allied counter-offensive, makes the following significant statement:

"Victories in attack and defense have hitherto been the justification for the German people continuing to entertain strong hopes. What is now happening on the Western front is assuredly calculated to bring those people to their senses who represented the German Summer campaign of 1918 as a grandiose military promenade ending with the complete destruction of the enemy. Despite all her victories, Germany still fights against material and numerical superiority. Our initiative too has to be re-won every day and the heads of the Entente reserves to be daily cut off. All our victories are the victories of a defender."

Amsterdam, July 21.—The Allied victory has made a deep impression in Holland.

The Telegraaf says: "Anything is now possible. The capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation."

The Handelsblad remarks: "The double Franco-American success will revive the courage of the French and rejoice the Americans."

whose young army has proved capable of vigorously attacking the Germans."

The Nieuwe van den Dag remarks that the greatest importance of the victory is the scoring of a tactical and partly, even a strategic success against the German command. Even if the Germans recovered their advantageous position, the fact remains that the spell of the all-surpassing German Army Command has been broken. It emphasizes the great strategic advantages achieved by General Foch in a few hours.

The Volk says that the Germans have received a hard slap. Their attempt to break through has failed in a fashion signifying an Allied victory.

Stockholm, July 22.—For once the pro-German press in Sweden does not attempt to minimize the importance of the Allied advance. Enormous headlines in the Stockholm newspapers Dama Bladet and Svenskallag Bladet declare that the German reverses are increasing.

The Dagens Nyheter, carefully reviewing the situation, says that the German re-crossing of the Marne marks the complete relinquishment of their great offensive and admits failure. All the abortive explanation from Berlin cannot alter the fact. Nobody will credit the statement that the German High Command has achieved its aim. On the other hand the importance of the success of the French counter-offensive cannot be estimated by the territory won alone. The "elastic defense" which the Germans claimed as their specialty has been applied by the French in Champagne, whereas the Germans entirely forgot their own methods.

London, July 22.—The Times correspondent at Santander states that the fall of the German offensive has definitely affected Spanish opinion and many avowed Germanophile are beginning to waver.

Italians And French Take Albanian Height

2,167 Austrian Prisoners Taken
By Allies Up To
July 19

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, July 21.—An official communiqué reports:

In Albania we carried Point 1071 on the crest of Malysalove, taking some prisoners. The French, advancing on both sides of the Devil, participated in the action.

Our captures in Albania up to July 19 total 2,167 prisoners ten guns of medium caliber, sixteen field and mountain guns, four trench guns, two trench mortars, thirty-eight machine-guns and six aeroplanes and much other material. We also liberated some hundreds of Italian and Russian prisoners of war.

Sale Of Shop Ordered To Satisfy Judgment

Mixed Court Grants Chinese-
American Company's Applica-
tion For Execution

An application for execution of judgment recently rendered in favor of the plaintiffs in the claim of Tis. 6,500 by the Chinese-American Co. against a Chinese glass merchant, Kya Ung-chiu, was made yesterday in the Mixed Court by Mr. Alexander Ting, counsel for the plaintiffs. Mr. J. Hays, counsel for the defense, also made an application for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the estate of the defendant.

The Court ordered the sale of the defendant glass shop on Foochow Road by public auction, the proceeds to be retained by the Court and the affairs of the defendant to be wound up through the Registrars' office.

Another application by Mr. Hays for the release of the defendant, who has been detained in custody for being unable to find "man and money" security, was refused. Mr. E. W. Godfrey was also in Court to watch the case on behalf of another creditor of the defendant, the Yee Yuen Bank.

French Ambassador Arrives In Japan

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, July 22.—The new French Ambassador, M. Delauney, arrived here this morning. All the morning newspapers joined in extending him welcome and gave great prominence to the news of his arrival.

Survivors Landed From Sunk Cruiser

48 Are Lost On San Diego,
Sent Down Off Long
Island

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 21.—The armored cruiser mentioned yesterday was the San Diego (13,650 tons), which was sunk off Fire Island, south of Long Island. Several German-made mines have been found in the vicinity but no submarine has been sighted and no report has been received of any other vessel being attacked.

1,183 survivors have been landed at an Atlantic port. The casualties total forty-eight.

BALFOUR MAKES REPLY TO HERTLING'S SPEECH

Germany Would Release Bel-
gium In Exchange For Other
Territory To Torture, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 21.—Speaking at Westminster today and alluding to the recent reference made by Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, to Belgium as a "pawn," Mr. A. J. Balfour said that this meant that, having attacked Belgium without provocation, having conquered it, treated it without pity and deprived it of every material good and all the moral benefits attaching to freedom, the Germans were prepared to give it up provided they could get some other territory in which to exercise their peculiar gifts. The Germans would consent to oppress Belgium no longer if the powers permitted Germany to oppress some other areas in Europe or elsewhere. Of all the outrages to which Belgium had been subjected none had been more insulting.

4,000 Cotton Workers On Strike In England

Men In Factories At Wigan Go
Out Over Wages
Dispute

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 19.—Four thousand cotton hands are now idle in Wigan owing to the dispute concerning wages mentioned yesterday.

In For A Pinch!



Peace, in The Newark News

AUSTRIAN CABINET REPORTED RESIGNED

Count Czernin Expected To
Form New Ministry, Accord-
ing To Vienna Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, July 22.—A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Cabinet had resigned. It is anticipated that Count Czernin will form the new Cabinet.

Austria Must Act As Mediator, Says Czernin

Amsterdam, July 20.—Count Czernin, in a speech in the Austrian Upper House, declared that Austria had no direct friction with Great Britain. Austria was less unpopular, weaker, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands than Germany and fairly free from desire for annexations; thus Austria was absolutely predestined for the role of mediator, but only provided she possessed the full confidence of Berlin.

Count Czernin hoped that Germany's war aims required purely a defensive. The mere presumption that this terrible war was being prolonged for the annexationist aims of a foreign State would endanger the alliance.

Three British Airplanes Interned In Denmark

Part Of Squadrons That Bombed
Zeppelin Station Forced
To Land

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, July 20.—The British aeroplanes returning from Tondern were fired on by German warships and chased by German aeroplanes. The flight ended on the Danish border. Three British airmen landed at various points in Denmark and were interned. They said a bomb which was dropped exploded a great ammunition dump near Tondern.

Both British and German warships were seen all day off the west coast of Jutland. The British warships fired at the German aeroplanes, one of which fell into the sea.

'MARNE' SINKS SUBMARINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 22.—The Admiralty states: By a happy coincidence, on the same day the Allies drove back the Germans across the Marne the British destroyer Marne sank a German submarine.

The Weather

Hot and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 82.1 and the minimum 75.5. The figures for the corresponding day last year being 87 and 76.5.

GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES BEFORE COMBINED ALLIES

French, Americans, British
And Italians Pressing
On Together

FIGHTING VIOLENT

Enemy Bringing Up Reser-
ves In Vain Effort To
Stop Advance

TROOPS CUT OFF

Teuton Divisions, Trapped,
Annihilated Trying To Get
Back Across Marne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 21.—The capture of Chateau-Thierry registers the fall of one of the pivots of the German front between the Marne and the Aisne. The other is Soissons which is no longer safe.

General Degoutti's army entered Chateau-Thierry at dawn today. The enemy withdrew the previous night in order to avoid envelopment. The French pushed on northward and penetrated Entreppeux.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports: The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne.

Our troops north of the Ourcq are driving back the enemy, who is striving to arrest our advance. In the course of the fighting we made progress in the region north of Ville Montore.

Further south we are advancing east of Percy-Tigny and Billy-sur-Ourcq.

South of the Ourcq we made a big advance beyond Neuilly St. Front and captured the heights east of Lacroix and Grisolles.

Four Allied Armies Fighting

Under the double pressure of the French and Americans operating between the Ourcq and the Marne and the French who had crossed the river between Fismoy and Charleville, the Germans were driven back beyond the line Neuilly St. Germain-Mont St. Pere.

Between the Marne and Rheims there has been a very violent battle all day, the French and British, in conjunction with the Italians, tirelessly attacking large enemy forces. We captured St. Euphrasie and Bouilly and gained ground in the valley of the Ardre. In the Forest de Courton and Bois de Roi the British captured four guns and 400 prisoners, including eleven officers, of whom two were colonels.

Despite a storm and low clouds yesterday, our pilots felled eleven German aeroplanes. French and British bombing machines dropped six tons of bombs on bivouacs, concentrations and convoys. Lieutenant Fonck felled seven machines between the 18th and 19th, bringing his bag up to 56.

PAPER REJOICES AT TSAR'S ASSASSINATION

Property Of Imperial Family
Is Confiscated For The
Republic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 21.—A message from Moscow states that the newspaper Bjednosta reports that "By order of the Revolutionary People the bloody Tsar is happily deceased at Ekaterinburg. Vive the Red Terror."

A decree issued on the 17th declares that the entire property of all members of the former Imperial House, including its deposits in Russian and foreign banks, to be the property of the Russian Republic.

SPANISH MINISTER RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Madrid, July 20.—The Minister of Marine has resigned.

The plateaux dominating Soissons on the southwest and the region of

Chaudon were firmly held while, on the other, the Allied line made a fresh advance of several kilometers. On the right flank, the plateau northwest of Bonnes and the height north of Courchamp were carried by storm in a brilliant attack and won. The operations on both flanks of the Marne, with their important results, completely stopped the enemy's activity on the Marne and Champagne fronts.

General Foch's move has not only stopped the march on Epemay, but has relieved the pressure in this center for in a brilliant counter-attack early yesterday. The enemy was hurled back a considerable distance.

Progress was made also at several points north of the Marne on the Montagne-de-Rheims front.

Heard Trap On Marne

Just as his brilliant lieutenant, von Hoetzendorf, had been obliged to recross the Pave in disorder, so von Ludendorff has just recrossed the Marne under the pressure of the French troops.

The first reason why the Germans lost the strip of ground stretching over fifteen kilometers which they had succeeded in occupying on the south bank of the Marne at the price of most costly sacrifices is the counter-attack made by the French and American forces against their right flank between the Aisne and the Marne. The advance made was sufficient to threaten the German lines of communication by rail and road and to make the re-entraining of the hostile troops most difficult. Besides a series of local attacks, after checking the advance of the enemy, rendered the French masters of the heights dominating the German positions and continually exposed them to our artillery fire. Finally the steady activity of our batteries and aviators ceaselessly shelling the banks of the Marne at all the places where the enemy had thrown bridges across the river, made them untenable for the German divisions shut in on the left bank, who were almost without communication with the great mass of the army. Since the 17th no transport has been able to pass from one bank to the other.

Unable to advance their positions, dangerously threatened on their right flank, pressed on their left, crushed by our shells and on the point of running short of food and ammunition, the divisions which had been destined to capture Epemay and Chaulons had only one chance to escape left: it was to beat a retreat.

This began on the night of the 19th-20th but our attention being drawn to the clouds of smoke spread on the Marne to try to mask their movements, a terrible fire broke forth over their divisions. It was under a shower of shells and a rain of bullets from our machine-guns, which broke down the bridges and covered both banks of the Marne with projectiles so that the Germans lost in dead more than fifty percent of their effectives, that they were able to carry out their evacuation.

Eight Divisions Annihilated

The eight divisions of enemy troops which crossed to the south bank of the Marne were never able to cross the hills which overlook that river from the south.

None of those who lived to recross the river will forget the five terrible days they spent south of the Marne. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by the French and American artillery observers and, enclosed in the narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target to our artillery. For food and munitions they depended on transport across the bridges, which were constantly shelled and also regularly bombed by the French and British airmen. They were never able to bring across any artillery heavier than mountain-guns and light Minenwerfer. Owing to the superiority of our artillery they found themselves in the same position as the Austrians on the south bank of the Piave. Their communications were uncertain and unsafe and their losses from our artillery fire were startling, fifty percent of the total strength of some units being either killed or wounded.

The Germans endeavored to cover their retreat across the Marne by pouring out great volumes of gas and opening a barrage fire from the north bank. The French replied with a terrible fire. Squalls of shells, a rain of machine-gun bullets and a storm of bombs destroyed the bridges across the Marne and covered both banks of the river with projectiles. The enemy lost fifty percent of his effectives before he completed his evacuation of the south bank.

Enemy Must Make Stand Or Yield Large Territory

London, July 21, 9.45 p.m.—The news received in London from the front this afternoon is still better. The Germans are faced with the difficult and unpleasant alternative either to endeavor to beat back the French from Soissons in order to secure the railway for the purpose of supplying their advanced troops in the pocket between Rheims and Soissons or to retire their forces further from the Marne and thus flatten out the salient.

Their present line west of Rheims leaves the enemy a slip four miles deep in the valley of the Marne on a front of thirteen miles. This is the sole gain of territory made by the enemy since his offensive began on July 15 and it has been purchased at enormous cost.

Further to the left strong forces of the enemy hold the north bank of the river and are preventing the French crossing.

The enemy only succeeded in crossing to the north bank of the Marne by sacrificing his rear guards.

The French hold the heights around Chateau-Thierry and are thus enabled to dominate a large area.

In the valley of the Ourcq the French have reached Ouchy-le-Chateau, which further endangers the enemy forces along the Marne. The latest reports state that the French have advanced between six and nine miles. The enemy is sorely

pressed and his frantic attempts to counter-attack with fresh troops have latest reports state that the French grip of the railway and roads.

The enemy appears to have incorporated a new army between the Marne and the Aisne, the staff of which is composed of officers from the Ukraine, whose staff work indicates slackness and disorganized effort.

Crown Prince's Ambition Caused German Defeat

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters this afternoon, discussing the reason for the failure of the German offensive, says that the Crown Prince made the mistake of attacking on too wide a front, and calculated on a larger superiority in numbers than he actually possessed. The plan was well conceived and worked out. The Germans knew we expected either a return to the original plan of dividing the French and British or an attempt to march on Paris. The plan chosen would mean a substantial gain in material and moral and would have been of great importance for the next blow towards Paris and it had the advantage of an offensive facing south and east instead of west. Von Ludendorff reckoned that we could not be ready to meet an army which turned its back on Paris.

The Crown Prince overreached himself. The French Command foresaw the operations of the Germans, who for a moment gave serious ground for disquiet by crossing the Marne and developing their attack along the river. On the other hand their main attack east of Rheims failed, which meant that the operation as a whole was doomed to failure. Nevertheless the Germans decided to proceed with the original plan to move up the valley of the Marne. The result was a week of futile fighting during which the enemy for the whole time was under our observed artillery fire and lost heavily.

The Germans were told that there were only a few American battalions engaged which were so distributed as to give the impression that a great number of Americans were fighting. The German General Staff seemed to have believed this themselves and now realize their mistake.

Australians Push Ahead 1,000 Yards At Meteren

London, July 21.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The busy and satisfactory weekend has been passed off by a raid on the German positions in Aveluy Wood in which we destroyed their dugouts and brought back two machine-guns.

In the operation at Meteren the Australians extended the right flank of the Scottish attack well down towards the Hasebrouck-Ballieu railway, advancing 1,000 yards on a front of two miles. The enemy was driven back in the center for a distance of 1,300 yards. The German reserve division suffered considerably in this locality.

Besides the Scottish troops a body of South Africans fought with conspicuous success, prisoners with the Scotsmen six officers and 377 men besides two-thirds of the total haul of ten trench-mortars and fifty machine-guns. The Australians took over a hundred prisoners.

During our first rush under cover of a smoke screen, the Germans were caught struggling into their respirators. They complained that they ought to have been relieved days before.

Beyond spasmodic shelling the enemy has not retaliated.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig writes this evening that there is nothing to report.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped eighteen tons of bombs on the Courtrai-Lille railways and Bruges docks, and on three large dumps and billets.

There was more fighting in the air. We brought down three out of control and destroyed three balloons. Seven British machines are missing.

Siberian Tension Demands Action

(Continued From Page 1)

Siberian Government at Omsk, dated July 8, stating that after the overthrow of the Bolsheviks in Western Siberia, the Commissioners of the Provisional Siberian Government found themselves faced by the necessity of taking important decisions. "The operation of the Czech-Slovaks and the presence of numerous German prisoners of war in the ranks of the Bolshevik troops require immediate contact with the Allies. On the other hand, the Siberian Government is meeting with determined opposition from conservative quarters and from the commercial and industrial classes, whose activities are undermining its position in the eyes of the population. Therefore the members of the Siberian Government at present assembled at Omsk have decided to assume supreme authority in Siberia, which will be vested in a Council of Ministers constituted at Omsk pending the arrival of all the members of the Siberian Government. In the interests of a Democratic regime and the very existence of the Siberian Government, the Council of Ministers at Omsk request the Vladivostok members of the Siberian Government to declare their approval of this measure." The telegram is signed by Vologodsky, Krutovsky, Patushinsky, Mihalov and Shallov.

Another telegram signed by the President of the Council of Ministers at Omsk announces the publication of an address to the nations of Siberia concerning their self-government and the declaration communicated to the Powers proclaiming the independence of Siberia. Orders have been issued by the Council annulling the Bolshevik decrees closing the Soviets, restoring the Siberian Duma and restoring land to the owners pending a solution of the agrarian question by the Constituent assembly. The telegram adds that all these measures are dictated by urgent needs and dominating public opinion.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 20.—A message from Moscow, via Berlin, states that the Czechs have captured Bismk in Ufa, the Soviet troops withdrawing.

NANKING HERE THURSDAY ON FIRST PACIFIC TRIP

China Mail Steamship Company
Liner Brings Mail And
1,650 Tons Of Cargo

The latest addition to American ships on the trans-Pacific run, the China Mail Steamship Company liner Nanking, will arrive here tomorrow morning, making her first visit to this port. The Nanking will bring mail from the United States and 1,650 tons of cargo for Shanghai. The local offices of the steamship company has sent out invitations for an inspection of the Nanking.

The new liner was formerly the Pacific Coast Steamship Company steamer Congress, launched in 1915 and familiar on the run from Seattle to San Francisco to Los Angeles. The Congress made but few trips and late in 1915 was burned to the water's edge while enroute from Francisco to Seattle.

The steamer was purchased by the China Mail Steamship Company a year ago for \$1,000,000 and completely rebuilt, the company expending \$800,000 in getting the steamer in shape for the trans-Pacific trade.

The Nanking is now 16,000 tons, is 423 feet long with a breadth of 55 feet, has twin screws and burns fuel oil. Accommodations are available for 123 first class, 100 second and 500 steerage passengers. Eight of the first class accommodations are cabins de luxe with private baths.

The Nanking has a high powered wireless apparatus and is equipped with the latest submarine sounding signals.

Capt. T. H. Dobson, who commands the Nanking on her maiden voyage, was a captain on the China Coast for several years. Billy Holliday, formerly on the Manchuria and Korea, is the steward; Leo Ball, formerly on the China, is the chief officer and the surgeon is Dr. F. G. Leach, who went home on the China on her last trip to San Francisco.

46,000 MEN CALLED TO COLORS IN AMERICA

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 19 (delayed).—Prince Tokugawa and the Imperial Japanese Red Cross Mission visiting the military training camps near here witnessed the dedication of the Red Cross convalescent home.

The Major Marshal-General has called 46,000 men to the colors between August 5 and 9.

The strength and growth of the Federal Reserve system is shown by the Board's report of May 10 showing 8,132 members banks with resources amounting to \$24,080,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 since December 31. Over one million purchasers of the third liberty loan bonds paid the banks on July 17, 35 percent installment due on July 15. Installments are that most of the \$934,000,000 still due will be paid with this installment before tonight, leaving comparatively little to be paid on August 15 when the 40 percent final payment is due. \$750,000,000 issue of certificates of indebtedness closed fully subscribed. The Alien Property Custodian has announced that the Government has taken over the German owned Becker Steel Co. plant at Charleston in West Virginia, and has acquired the secret process for the production of high speed steel heretofore held exclusively by Germans.

Pacific Port.—300 Italians who escaped Austrian conscription by surrendering to Russians have arrived from the Orient en route to Italy to re-enlist in the Italian army. Baron Allotti, the Italian Minister to China, who accompanied them, said that 80,000 Czech-Slovaks, Lithuanians and Austro-Hungarians in Russia wish to reach the Italian front.

Washington.—The President's proclamation has opened more than 238,000 acres of land to homesteaders in Nevada.

It is announced here that 12 Congressmen have landed at a French port intending to visit France, England, Switzerland and Italy.

Milwaukee.—Germania, the most widely circulated German language newspaper in America, has condemned the German Government for the origin and conduct of the war.

New York.—The Food Administration has announced that nearly 100 million pounds of beef were sent across in May principally to England, France, Italy and Belgium. The shipments surpassed any previous month's record in the history of the country. The May pork exports amounted to 281,335,000 pounds.

Washington.—Food Administrator Hoover has reported to President Wilson that food valued approximately at \$1,400,000,000 had been sent to allied countries in the fiscal year ended June 30. American women had had a dominant part in the sacrifices necessary to accomplish this result. Shipments of meats and fats to the allies amounted to 3,011,100,000 lbs., an increase of \$33,600,000 over the preceding fiscal year.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsian, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered his resignation Tuesday, according to a Peking telegram last night. Mr. Lu has been absent from office and been residing at Peking for a considerable period and his resignation was not unexpected. As usual, the Government has rejected his resignation and urged him to retain the office. The probable successor to Mr. Lu is Mr. Wang Tsh-hueh, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Tsao Ju-lin and Liu Ching-jen are also candidates for the post.

DR. HIBBEN OUTLINES ISSUES OF THE WAR

America, Princeton's President Says, Is Fighting To Maintain Moral Order

NEW IDEALS FOR YOUTH

In United Struggle Against The
Foe, The Individual, He De-
clares, Counts For Little

Princeton, N. J., June 16.—The changes that have been wrought in the purposes and ambitions of the youth of America by the war were pictured by President John Grier Hibben this morning in his baccalaureate sermon, which closed Princeton's 171st commencement. These changes had been manifested in three ways, he said. It had established a new scale of values; it had produced a new obedience to the law of sacrifice, and it had set a new limit to the instinct of self-preservation.

"The world was sorely in need of a new scale of values," President Hibben said, "which should place first things first, and no longer trade the things of supreme value in life for the things of lesser worth. Material power and material comfort had weighed with us too heavily in the scales of our desires. But overnight we found ourselves committed to a cause that made its sole appeal to the things unseen. We rose above ourselves and transcended the limitations of physical needs and desires, and recognized at last the fact that we had souls as well as bodies."

Law The Supreme Issue

"Now we are determined that material power, cruel, relentless, brutal, devastating, shall not hold the supreme rank. Above the might that rules by might alone we would place the authority of law. The issues in this desperate conflict may be expressed in one word—that word is law. We are fighting to maintain the moral order of the world, the sole security of the individual, of the nation, the only safeguard of the permanent peace of the world. "And the foundations of the moral order must rest always upon the live rock of reverence for law. To defy the moral law is to defy God, and the nation which thus sins has its destiny of defeat written in the heavens."

"We have learned also a new obedience to the law of sacrifice. The old obedience to this law has been too narrowly limited to the circle of our family and friends. We had failed to associate sacrifice with the idea of patriotism. Our country did not seem to need a particular service

that we could offer. Our loyalty found expression in sentiments of national pride, in the all too conspicuous trait of national boastfulness. But now our country is menaced by a great peril. A world in need has sent forth across the waters its cry to us for help. We cannot respond and at the same time continue our comfortable easy-going mode of existence.

Sacrifice Is Demanded

"We must order our old manner of life anew. We cannot give, and yet have and hold. The times demand sacrifice, and sacrifice can no longer be free from suffering. The individual counts for little now. We seem to have lost to a large extent the sense of separate individuality, as we feel ourselves a part of the great host of humanity, and experience the thrill of its mighty heart throb, and now that it is ordained to a united struggle against the common foe, drawing the inspiration of its high purpose and the power of its will to conquer from its common source of light and life. We are no longer many but one. Obedience to the law of sacrifice has wrought this miracle."

"The turning of the thought of the world from the things seen to the things unseen has set a new limit to the instinct of self-preservation. "In the prologue of the book of Job, Satan cynically insinuates that Job's loyalty to God could not withstand the supreme test, saying, 'All that a man hath will he give for his life.' It is the devil's lie. Every morning's paper tells the story that refutes this lie. The glory of the ordeal through which the world is passing is that a limit has been set to the things a man will give for his life. He will not give his honor for his life; he will not repudiate duty for life; he will not betray his friend for life. He will face death to recover even the dead body of his comrade, and will not refuse to answer the call for help, however imminent the danger."

"Princeton has not only given, its splendid quota to the war, 3,533 of our undergraduates and alumni, but has paid its toll also in the sacrifice of death. There is in our hearts blended grief and pride as we recount the fact that already our alma mater has given twenty-nine of her sons to die in defense of the things unseen and eternal."

"They have gone to their death in contempt of danger. Theirs is a vicarious sacrifice. They have stood in our stead, our representatives, laboring, fighting for us and in our name. Others will follow them, exultingly, down, down, into the valley of the shadow of death. We will not forget them. In love, in gratitude, and in reverence we will cherish their memory."

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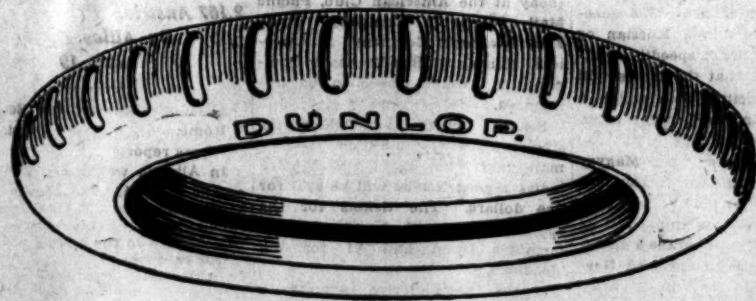
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Chaos In Szechuen Province Analysed By Its Governor

Array Of Forces Fighting For Dominance In West China Is Summarised

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, July 19.—Your correspondent today had a long conversation with Chang Lan, Civil Governor of Szechuen, who has been for some time in Peking, and who is determined to see the condition of affairs in his province considerably altered. He is only one of a number of leading Szechuen men here at the present time. This group consists of Szechuen-born men who until very recently wielded great influence in the province, but the troubles of recent years have completely upset the previous relative positions of many, and for the present there seems to be nothing to do but wait for better times. Nevertheless the Civil Governor and a small group are doing all they can to bring about readjustments in the province so that the present strife will end and the prosperity of the province be assured. The following account of the conditions in Szechuen is based upon notes taken during the conversation of this morning, and represents in the main the view that the Civil Governor takes, but he must be in no sense held responsible for detailed interpretation. There are at present in the province four military groups the struggles between which are responsible for the greater part of the chaos. First there is the army of Li T'ieh-tai, formerly a duly appointed officer in the Szechuen army, who during the advance of the Yunnan-Kweichow forces into Szechuen some time ago withdrew towards the Hupeh border and has at last taken up his position at Sian-yanghsien, declaring himself independent, of everybody apparently. He is living on the local population, and is a center of disaffection whose influence is naturally spreading far beyond his own immediate neighborhood. The number of troops at his command it is almost impossible to estimate, but they probably number something like 20,000.

Second, there is the army of Wang T'ien-ying, who is a follower of the brigand lately known to the world as White Wolf. Wang T'ien-ying brought his followers with him into the province when Tsai Ao commenced his movement against Yuan Shih-k'ai's monarchical project. He supported Tsai Ao for a time, and eventually, when there was nothing more to be got out of that movement, Yuan having died and the movement having collapsed, he betook himself again to brigandage as a means of livelihood, and he has since subsisted on that and on repeated sums paid to him to disband his "army."

Third there is the so-called Self-Preservation Army, or Ch'ing Kweihun. This is practically a band of bandits and outlaws. It sets itself up as being a highly patriotic organization, concerned only for the welfare of the province, but it is generally regarded as an army of tutee, or local robbers. It was recently estimated that the number of this army in the neighborhood of Chengtu alone was 70,000; and there are branches in many parts of the province. Practically they do not recognize any authority, civil or military, and they constitute one of the greatest obstacles to law and order in the whole province.

Fourth, there is the Szechuen Provincial Army, ill equipped because funds are scarce, and none too loyal to the authorities because frequently left without pay for several months together. This body, however, is on the side of law and order, which is more than can be said of the other three bodies.

In addition to these four military bodies, there are certain personalities of note. First of all, there is Liu Ts'un-hou, the actual Tschun of the province. Liu was at one time in opposition to the provincial government and to Peking. It was

he who was responsible for the death of Tai Kan, Civil Governor of the province immediately preceding Chang Lan, and who had at one time supported Tsai Ao, then defected from him, and eventually declared himself Tschun of the province, a declaration which the Peking authorities did not at first recognize, but eventually, when it appeared as if Liu were able to restore order, the Peking authorities accepted the de facto situation and appointed Liu to the office of Tschun. Liu is at present with an army in south Shensi, having been driven from the province by Hsiung Ke-wu, of whom more below. Then there is Chung Ti-t'ao, a supporter of Liu, who is also in command of loyal troops and at present on the Shensi border. Thirdly there is Wu Kwang-hsien, who, when Hsiung Ke-wu defected from the army opposing Tang Chih-yao, had to withdraw down river and take up a position at Ichang, where he still remains.

Lastly, there is Hsiung Ke-wu himself, whose career has been an interesting one. He was at one time being educated at Shanghai in the school, now defunct, at that time conducted by Ma Liang, the eminent ex-Jesuit. Afterwards he went to Japan to study military science and on his return to his native province he was appointed an officer in the provincial army, rising eventually to the rank of general. He held this rank when Hwang Hsin raised the standard of revolt against Yuan Shih-k'ai in 1913, but was then appointed Defense Commissioner of Chungking. He strongly supported the revolt, but when it collapsed he disbanded his troops, who promptly turned brigands, and have been infesting the Chungking region ever since. Again, in 1915, when the Tsai Ao revolt against Yuan broke out, Hsiung Ke-wu came to the fore, being a second time appointed Defense Commissioner of Chungking. After that movement collapsed, because of the death of Yuan, it will be remembered that there was a struggle between Szechuen and the Yun Kwei forces the object of which was to drive the latter from the province. This struggle was on the point of succeeding, Ching Ti-t'ao and Wu Kwang-hsien co-operating with Hsiung Ke-wu, all under the supreme command of Liu Ts'un-hou and in co-operation with the then Civil Governor, Tai Kan, when Hsiung Ke-wu defected. He refused to move any further south, and eventually he turned right round and marched north, against Liu Ts'un-hou, who had by this time become Tschun of the province, whom he defeated and drove from Chengtu, and eventually over the Shensi border.

For a time Hsiung Ke-wu was able to hold his own. There was no cohesion between the forces against him, and so he was able to play off one against another. Like a juggler keeping several balls in the air at once he succeeded for a time; but he cannot succeed permanently, and it looks as if at last there were to be a very definite alliance against him. Although he has proclaimed himself Tschun of the province, only a part of the province recognizes his authority. He is now trying to get the Peking authorities to recognize him, alleging that Liu Ts'un-hou has forfeited his position by his retirement from the province, and hoping that with the authority of Peking at the back of him he will be able to bring the various factions in subjection to himself. He has also been trying to obtain local popularity and support by fierce denunciations of the Yunnanese and Kweichow factions in the province, and by declarations that he will lead his forces against the Yui Kwai.

John Dean Is Honor Man At West Point



JOHN PAUL DEAN
John Paul Dean, of Worcester, Mass., was honor man of the 1918 class of West Point cadets, graduated recently one year ahead of schedule. General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, reviewed the cadets.

troops, which hold such a large part of the province. He has, it is stated in messages from Szechuen, decided to throw in his lot with the Peking Government. This is a very astute move. He is hoping by it to obtain the recognition he wants so badly from Peking, in order to give him the necessary backing to overcome the many elements he is otherwise unable to control; and he is hoping also to butter his bread on both sides. There is an opinion prevalent in official circles in Szechuen that Peking will, either by battle or by negotiation, get the better of the south, first overcoming Kwangtung and then turning its attention to Szechuen. Hsiung Ke-wu wants in either case to be in the good books of Peking, and he believes this is the way to do it, by taking time by the forelock.

CANADA ENROLLS 4,500,000

Vocational Registration There Has Been Finished

Ottawa, June 21.—Four and a half million men and women would be enrolled, it was estimated tonight, in the vocational registration, which will be finished tomorrow after being in progress throughout Canada all the week.

Registration is required of all citizens 16 or more years old, who are asked whether they are willing to enter new occupations more essential to the winning of the war. All registrants are urged to volunteer part of their time for agricultural work.

Without enrollment cards Canadians will be unable, after tomorrow, to travel or obtain hotel accommodations.

Special care will be taken, according to Senator Gideon Robertson, Chairman of the Government's Registration Board, to avoid interference with the movements in Canada of aliens. Americans entering the Dominion, he stated, would receive identification cards which will serve as insurance against official interference under the registration law.

UKRAINE FOOD HOPE ALLURES NO LONGER

'Fooled Too Often,' Says German Paper—Milk Supply Cut—Crime Wave Grows

London, June 16. (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The food situation in Germany is becoming more critical. Rations of the most indispensable articles of food are reduced or are no longer procurable, and people are again beginning to ask when there will be sufficient food for the population of the large towns during the three critical months ahead.

As to the situation in the immediate future, everything indicates that the period until the fruits of the new harvest become available is likely to be one of grave anxiety and distress for the German people. Only dire necessity could have compelled the Government to reduce the flour ration from seven to five and a half ounces, and though the Germans expected great relief from the Ukraine, they cannot hope to derive much assistance from that quarter.

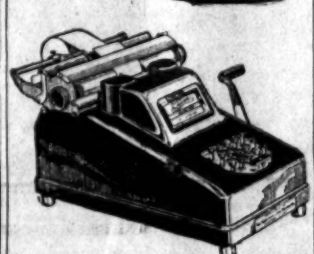
In this connection the Chemnitz Volkstimme says:

"Kindly spare us Ukraine promises. We have been fooled too often with empty words. Tell the people the plain truth."

The Berlin Vorwarts asserts that the physical and moral powers of the population to endure privations have been substantially diminished through another year of war diet, and that any further reduction of the rations must constitute "a serious danger."

Meat is scarce, and even now it is impossible to provide the large towns with their proper quota of it. The whole cattle breeding industry of Germany is threatened, and therefore the supplies of meat, milk, and fat. In April there was a further

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reduction in the milk supply in certain large towns, including Berlin. The inhabitants of Breslau lately have received only one ounce a week of butter and margarine together. In order to make up for the shortage of food still more substitutes have been manufactured.

In regard to the effect that the shortage of food is having on the health of the nation, the great decrease in the German birth rate is a matter of interest. A report compiled by the local Government Board of Infant Welfare in Germany showed that in 1916 40 percent fewer babies were born than in 1913, and from 1915 to 1917 the total decrease was equivalent to 10,000,000.

"Public security in Germany is declining from one month to another, and thefts in the Post Office and on the railways have become of daily occurrence," says the Frankfurter Zeitung. The growth in burglaries, the newspaper adds, can be estimated by the amount that one insurance company (the Frankfurter General Company) has had to pay in settlement of burglary claims. In 1914 the amount was \$7,405 marks. By 1917 the amount had risen to the extraordinary figure of 2,126,809 marks, while in the first three months of 1918 the claims already have amounted to more than 1,000,000 marks.

Less than 5 percent of the thieves have been traced. In the week ended June 5, a large number of horses were stolen in Berlin, several of them in broad daylight while standing in the streets.

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SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

Municipal Council Loses Suit Over Land Assessment

British Supreme Court Rules In Favor Of Mr. S. A. Hardoon In Dispute Over Rates

Judgment in favor of the defendant was given by Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Municipal Council against Mr. S. A. Hardoon in regard to the land tax assessment on property at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads. The Council, having taken over a piece of the property at a higher figure than the assessed value, sought to have the tax collected on the advanced basis.

Mr. D. McNeill represented the plaintiffs in the case and Mr. R. N. Macleod the defendant.

The text of the judgment follows:

"The defendant acquired by purchase a plot of land No. 53 at a price of about Tia. \$8,000 per mow, the exact price is immaterial. In 1917 the frontage on the Nanking Road was taken by the plaintiffs under compulsory powers, at an agreed price of Tia. \$7,025. At this time the assessed value of the lot per mow was Tia. 70,000. The assessment under which this value was arrived at was made in the year 1916 in virtue of a resolution passed by the ratepayers at the annual meeting held in March, 1916, which further directed that the assessment should come into force on January 1, 1917. At the general meeting in March, 1918, the ratepayers on the invitation of the plaintiffs duly passed a resolution which for convenience I will divide into two parts. The first imposes the rate based on the existing assessment, and reads, 'Land Tax from January 1, 1918, at the rate of 6/10ths of one percent payable half yearly in advance on the assessed values of all land within the limits of the Settlement.' It is followed by a second part in the form of a proviso that when any portion of a Cadastral Lot has been acquired for public purposes under Article VII, of the Land Regulations at a price based on a higher valuation than the assessed value, plus 10 percent, land tax shall be levied on the remaining area of such Cadastral lot at the rate, as from the date of such acquisition, of 6/10ths of one percent on such higher valuation."

"The plaintiffs under this claim to rate the remainder of lot 53 at Tia. \$7,025 per mow and not at Tia. 70,000; the defendant says that the lower is the assessed value and that the resolution in so far as it raises the rateable value above Tia. 70,000 is void as being calculated to result in unequal rating and so being contrary to the principles of natural justice and ultra vires the land rulers."

"The general principle on which land is assessed under Land Regulation IX has been recently commented on and approved as binding on British subjects in this Court. It is further set out in directions given to the assessors of the rate by the plaintiffs as follows:

"That every individual lot shall be assessed upon its merits, giving full weight to the purposes to which the land could be used in regard to its situation as to waterways, and to the advantages accruing from frontage on public roads and corner sites; consideration is to be given to bona-fide sales of properties which have occurred since the last assessment."

"It seems that the plaintiffs at first, though they in fact desired the assessment to be based on the value which the land could acquire if fully developed, directed the assessors to place on it, as on all other lots, its 'present fair market value.' This of course might be the same thing, but the assessors, who are men of practical skill and knowledge and selected for that reason, objected to this criterion for the simple and unanswerable reason that there is no land market in Shanghai, and therefore no market price for land. When there is no market price and it becomes necessary to assess damages in an action the jury must estimate the value. Now it is a remarkable fact that the rule for ascertaining the compensation payable for land taken compulsorily in England is very much that laid down by the plaintiffs in their direction to their assessors, it is thus summarized in Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 6, 471: 'Tribunals assessing compensation may take into account not only the present purpose to which the land is applied, but also any other more beneficial purpose to which in the course of events it might within a reasonable period be applied, just as an owner might do if he were bargaining with a purchaser in the market.' This value, it is said, is generally referred to as the potential value of the land. The principle is applicable whether the owner has acquired the land in order to use it for some particular purpose, or whether he has no such present intention."

"Counsel have informed me that the plaintiffs use the assessment as the basis on which to pay compensation for land compulsorily acquired for Municipal purposes, thus they seem to have adopted the rule of English Law for the purposes, though they arrived at it indirectly; they are therefore in the happy position of having one rule for assessment of rates and for compensation and that a rule which is in accordance with English Law and the decisions of this Court."

"They are, however, not contented with their good fortune and seek to superimpose upon this admirable construction an excrescence of an entirely different style of architecture, which seems to be subject to none of the canons governing the style of the main building. In order to ascertain whether British subjects are bound by such a departure it is desirable to examine (1) what are the ratepayers' powers and (2) whether what they have done is within them."

"The power to levy a rate is vested by Land Regulation IX in the landowners, or ratepayers, as they are more usually called now-a-days, assembled in annual meeting. The language is obscure, but the intention is pretty clear, namely that a rate should be levied and that property, whether in the nature of land or buildings should be assessed for the purpose of imposing it. In the case of buildings, on which the rate is paid by the occupier, there does not appear to have ever been a regular assessment, but with that I am not concerned; in the

case of land there is an assessment made by order of the ratepayers whenever they think it necessary. As was pointed out in the case of the S.M.C. v. The Shanghai and Hong-kow Wharf Co., Ltd., it is necessary that such assessment should be made with sufficient frequency; the period of five years has been adopted, and this seems reasonable, but there is no reason why the ratepayers should not order an assessment every year or vary the existing assessment. There is nothing wrong in the way in which the ratepayers have expressed their directions."

"I now turn to the second question, whether their resolution is within their powers. It has been suggested that the word 'rate' in the regulation vitates the second part of their resolution which is that challenged, on the ground that a 'rate' connotes equality. I do not think that this case turns on the word 'rate'; a rate is a calculated proportion, and the calculated proportion has been fixed at six-tenths of the percent. The rate must, I think, as an assessment is contemplated by the regulation, be a calculated proportion of an assessed value. The rate being properly fixed at a proportion of 6/10ths of one percent the validity of the resolution must depend on whether the new principle introduced into the assessment vitates it as an assessment."

"The general principle of assessment has been explained in the S.M.C. v. The Shanghai and Hong-kow Wharf Co. It is that the assessors take a block of lots over which experience shows that an equal development may be expected; the rateable value of land in the block is based on what its value would be if the whole of it were equally developed, and developed as highly as in the assessors' opinion it ought to be."

"The assessors have added information as to the way in which their investigations were made in compiling the assessment schedule for 1916. They worked from and by comparison with a lot typical of the highest development in a block, and where there was no such lot they constructed one; where lots were subject to unusual conditions the value of the lot was estimated separately. Before the value of any lot was estimated all available information was considered, and then it was assessed at the capitalised value of what it should produce in rental, and the same considerations were applied to every lot throughout the Settlement. Thus not only was each block assessed by comparison with what the assessors have called the anchor lot of the block, but also further with relation to all other blocks in the assessable area."

"So much for the system, but inasmuch as the plaintiffs now suggest that the values at which lots in a particular neighborhood have changed hands since the assessment should be considered and the assessors have paid little if any attention to such sales, I must briefly refer to their reasons. Mr. Peebles stated, and Mr. Halse agreed with him, that sales are most unreliable. They depend on the preference of the purchaser for a particular lot, for which he is often prepared to pay a price out of all proportion to its value, land in the Central district, the most valuable part of the Settlement, changes hands rarely and is particularly subject to this condition, finally there is no regular market so that the actual sales and the prices of land are not ascertainable in sufficient numbers to form a reliable guide, information of the sales considered for what it is worth."

"Under these circumstances it seems to me that the assessors have based their schedule on sound premises and were justified in giving little attention to sales. As a result they have compiled a schedule which has a basis which is uniform for the whole area under consideration, and which therefore should give correct relative values, and approximately true values, of each lot of land; that they have in the absence of a market price estimated the value of land."

"The position of the assessors is that they are experts employed by the ratepayers to make the schedule; it is for the ratepayers to adopt it or not as they please; as a matter of fact it is revealed by the Council on their behalf. In the present instance they altered three lots only in a district which contains some hundreds, but there is no evidence as to the grounds on which they based their interference. People who have been assessed have the right to be heard, and their objections are heard by a committee of the Council. It has been argued from this that the ratepayers make the rate and that they can make it as they please. It is obvious that if that rate is to be enforced it must be based on some principle, otherwise the ratepayers might say that land owned by a person with red hair should be assessed at double its value, or to come nearer to the actual case, that a man who has paid too much for his land should not be allowed to say that he had done so. What then is the check on the ratepayers? Surely that there should be one assessment. Where there is no market value, values must be assessed by estimation, and if they are to bear a correct relative value to one another, they must be estimated according to the same rules and those rules must be applied in the same way. In making their assessment the ratepayers have taken the best means of securing this by laying down a principle through their Council in consultation with the chosen assessors, and by employing these assessors for the whole area to be assessed."

"How the Council came to recommend that the ratepayers should make this departure from a sound rule it is difficult to see, for it cannot be said

Lieut.-Col. Porte Gets War Honors



LIEUT.-COLONEL PORTE.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Cyril Porte, of the Royal Air Force, has been awarded the title of Commander of St. Michael and St. George, according to the list of honors published in London. Porte, at the outbreak of the war, was in America organising a dirigible flight across the Atlantic. The honor conferred upon him is regarded as removing the last shadow of stigma cast upon him by his indictment in relation to the Admiralty contracts with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company.

that the second part of the resolution of March 27, 1918, is in harmony with any of these requirements. It applies to the assessment of lots acquired for public purposes a different rule to that applied to other lots, it discards the provisions for regulating the assessment which were laid down by the Council, and it puts aside an assessment made by competent professional men and adopted by the Council. For this it substitutes a tax confined to a very limited number of lots based in no way on the assessment but on the opinion of the owner and the Council as to what the former is prepared to pay and the latter accept. Finally it cannot be said in defense of the resolution that it is an honest

attempt to secure a fair rating; for this reason, it is only when the ratepayers are to make a profit on the transaction that the new rule is to apply. If the compulsory sale shows that the lot has been rated too highly the owner is to get no relief. There has, in fact, so far as I can see been no assessment of the defendant's land such as is contemplated by Land Regulation IX.

"It occurred to me early in the proceedings that it might be that this was not the proper tribunal to decide on the validity of a rate, and that this was a question as to the construction of the Land Regulations covered by Regulation XXVIII. Obviously it would be very inconvenient to proceed under that Regulation, and I do not think it applies; it seems rather to be directed to the settlement of differences between the foreign community and the Chinese Government. The only question is whether the remedy sought by the ratepayers can be obtained in this Court to which under Regulation XIII they have perforce had recourse. I am of opinion that it cannot for the reasons that I have given, and I therefore give judgment for the defendant."

Costs were allowed on the \$5,000 scale.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru . . . July 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tategami . . . July 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. . . July 30
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. . . . July 26
Per C.P.R. s.s. Montague . . . Aug. 2
For Europe, etc.:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 26
MAILS DUE.
From U. S. and Canada:—
Per P. M. s.s. Ecuador . . . July 26

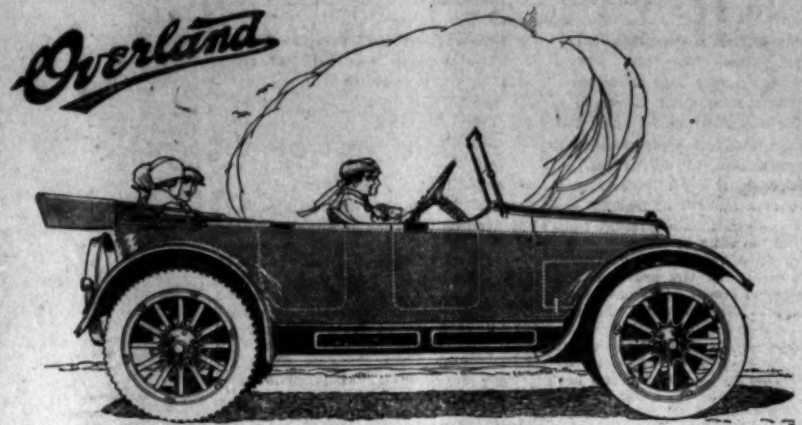
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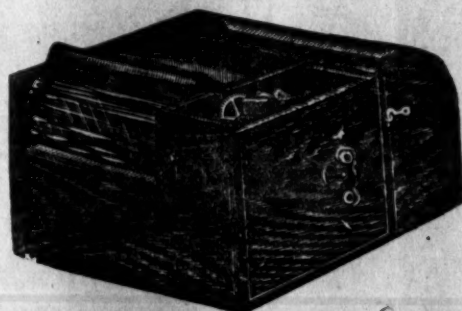


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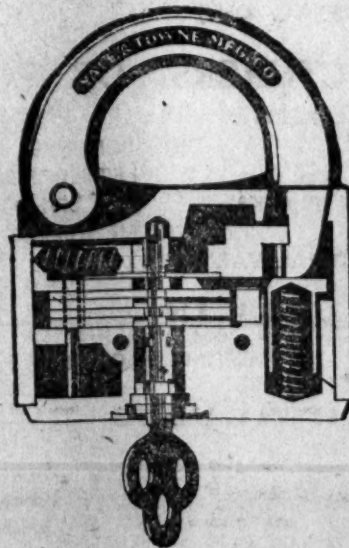
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Smiles from the Mixed Court

Dzung Ching-sung had been out of society for quite a long time. It was not that Dzung had lost his eminence among elite circles nor that he had renounced the frivolous life of a life of stern denial. No, no! Every once and again in the evening, when Dzung had finished his daily mail and put the wheelbarrow in the garage, some comrade of the departed days would drop around to his lodgings and implore him to come out and sit into a domino session or a dash about a bit. But Dzung would always shake his head sadly and state that he was spending the evening at home, the while his ears ached for the clamor of the game and he would have signed away his left arm for a stroll up and down Poochow Loo. The reason for his abstention from the ways of gaiety was that he had no evening clothes.

The famous feminine alibi "nothing to wear" was well nigh literally true with Dzung. Daytimes he pined his barrow about the streets in a garment just within the specifications of the Municipal regulations. But, though this costume might pass the censorship of the police, it would not have passed the criticism of friends at a tea bout. And Dzung knew it and stayed at home.

Time was when there was no more resplendent boulevardier on Shanghai's road of evenings than Dzung. His glad rags, acquired at a staggering outlay of \$6 or \$7, large money, or thereabouts—smote the eye of the impressionable sex with telling effect. In the solitary present Dzung would con over those triumphal evenings and heave sighs. They were all in the past, for dark days had come to Dzung. He had fallen into debt, slipping just a little at first, but finally plunging headlong into such a whirlpool of angry creditors that he had to sacrifice his most precious and practically his entire possessions. In a pawn shop he spread forth his wardrobe and received \$4. The next day he strode the streets free from indebtedness but a broken man. The gay and festive career was finished.

As the story draws to a close a couple of rays of sunlight flit athwart the case of Dzung, as he himself told it in the Mixed Court. Awakening after a particularly gloomy night he passed out of his lodging and encountered a friend from his native Fokien. Dzung threw his arms about this countryman in a frenzy of affection. The man in times past had borrowed money from Dzung. And he recalled the loan. He drew forth his wallet and paid over to Dzung five shining Mexican dollars and \$3.20 in ten and twenty cent pieces.

Dzung didn't even linger to bid his friend good-bye. He made a succession of wide spaced tracks between there to the pawnshop, the vision of countless evenings of delight spurring him on. He slapped three Mex. and eleven pieces of change on the counter, gazed fondly upon his reclaimed splendor, folded it carefully and legged it for home.

They came from behind and arrested him at the first corner. The pawnbroker shrieked at him that the money was counterfeit. The policeman inspected his remaining wealth and announced that it was equally bad. And now Dzung has neither money nor fashionable clothes, but for the next six months he would not be able to use either anyway.

No Joss For The Joss-Man
There seemed to be a lot of ill luck lurking about the house. Things got misplaced, the baby cried nights, the biscuits wouldn't turn out right, the cat fell a prey to the mad influence and rifled the pantry. Everything generally was upset. Finally Tsz Chin-sz determined to start a counter-offensive against the demoralizing demons that had upset her household. She sent an R.O.S. to the joss-man. This worthy hearkened to her woeful tale and told her not to worry, that he would give these same demons the set-back of their young lives. He arrived at the Tsz residence with an imposing equipment of brass gongs and punk sticks and started the campaign. He gassed and serenaded the evil spirits to a fare-you-well, beginning downstairs and advancing to the upper stories. When the smoke had cleared away he assured Tsz that if there were any spirits left in the house they were incapacitated for the rest of time and, having accepted a fee, went his way.

Tsz was sure that misfortune had bid her a lasting good-bye but next morning she discovered that her diamond-studded wrist watch and a costly gold bangle had disappeared. The police didn't take any stock in the theory that one of the departing spirits had taken the jewelry away as a souvenir but went and questioned the joss-man. He confessed and is now practising in a new office, supplied by the Municipality, where there are plenty of wayward spirits for him to work on. He has a four months' lease on the premises.

ECUADOR HERE FRIDAY

With 1,100 tons of cargo and a big mail for Shanghai, the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador will arrive at this port from San Francisco and ports Friday morning. The Ecuador will leave for Hongkong and Manila Saturday, taking 800 tons of cargo from here to the Philippines. Flour will make up the bigger part of the Manila cargo.

SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

What's The Secret?

In which a sporting writer asks his pal why The Baseball Committee puts the hush-hush on the big and ball fund for soldiers.

Dear Ignatius,

For the past three nights I have been watching the pennant race in the Hongkew league and haven't been able to let you know how much the old town has been slipping but tonight I'm just going to stand up on my hind legs and roar.

It's all about this Clark Griffith Fund and the wise guys here have sure spilled the beans. Shanghai, known as the Paris of the East, Shanghai, where a lucky bird cops \$9,000 iron men at a horse race, Shanghai with all its money and its alleged pep, has given the enormous sum of \$284.84 for baseball equipment for American soldiers.

It's pretty hard to take it out on Shanghai and we can't condemn the entire American community or even the baseball fans. The buck is passed by the baseball club to the committee and so we will pen the following to the committee.

Committee--You sure are there. If there are any medals labeled "distinguished service" you should proceed to become humpbacked by wearing same. You are the very essence of pep and your judgment in ignoring this opportunity to send baseball equipment to our fighting men, is great--glorious--wonderful.

You were approached by newspaper men who offered you assistance, but in your divine wisdom you spurned it. You refused to make a public appeal and let us all in on it; you preferred to keep it all a little secret. Through your efforts (save the words) 23 baseball outfits were sent to American soldiers.

Manila sent \$850 gold, and the contributions were representative. Some 2,400 baseball fans helped raise that \$850 and the spirit of the Griffith Fund was observed. The Old Fox asked baseball followers to chip a quarter apiece. He didn't ask that some bird, who didn't want to bother, chase a couple of letters to Hongkong urging collections. He didn't suggest that the newspapers lay off the Fund. Griffith wanted all the gang in this; not a select few.

If this fund had been handled right, at least 1,000 gold could have been shipped and 175 outfits could have been supplied to fighting Americans who need recreation after battling against Hun pitchers for a couple of weeks.

Something was lacking when you slipped and fell down on Griffith and that suggestion about keeping the contributions coming demands action. If you don't come through, we'll just show you how to raise that Griffith money in style.

\$284.84, can you beat it? That ought to get 'em, eh Ig? Your Whangpoo pal,

DUNNY.
Oh, Ig, the committee did pull a great stunt in getting the 9th Cavalry here. You remember Mistuh Johdan and Mistuh Pakker.

Same.

Bats And Balls For Boys At The Front

Shanghai fans purchased eleven baseball outfits which will take care of about 33 baseball clubs and entertain thousands of American soldiers fighting in France, through their subscriptions to the Clark Griffith Ball and Bat Fund.

A letter from C. H. Genshinger, executive secretary of the Fund, urges Shanghai baseball followers to keep the boys over there supplied. The letter follows:

Dear Sir:--Yours of April 25th enclosing check for \$285.84 for the Ball and Bat Fund has been received and I assure you it is more than appreciated.

This will purchase eleven baseball outfits which will take care of about thirty-three baseball clubs and entertain thousands upon thousands of the boys that are going to win this great struggle we are in.

As you know these goods have to be replenished as they wear out hence we hope that we will hear from you every once in a while so we will be able to keep the boys supplied.

No doubt you will receive a great many letters from the boys that these goods were sent to and I hope you will write them letters of encouragement urging them to get the Kaiser.

Yours very truly,

Ball and Bat Fund,

C. H. GENSHINGER,

Executive Secretary.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Second Monthly Shoot

The second monthly meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held Monday from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m., the range being 500 yards. Biscay, with one sighting and 19 scoring shots. Weather conditions were good and there were over 40 competitors. Following are the ten best scores of each class:

"A" Class:

R. K. Hykes... 3-455544555=46(a)
G. F. Ashley... 3-545544555=46
W. T. Row... 3-445455545=46
W. J. Monk... 44
G. H. A. Snow... 44
C. E. M. Thomson... 44
W. H. Blackwood... 42
A. C. Davis... 42
C. Luthy... 42
O. L. Ibert... 42
N. C. Brodie... 42

"B" Class:

E. K. Howe... 45(a)
F. E. Hodges... 43
J. Johnsonson... 43
F. Bonichi... 40
H. Lane... 39
H. W. Lambert... 38
W. G. Smith... 37
T. Watanabe... 37
H. Bone... 34
J. Zeleny... 30

"C" Class:

E. W. Godfrey... 42(b)
E. O. Wilson... 40
J. Bartolini... 39
F. L. Tinkham... 39
G. H. Wilder... 38
A. P. Gomes... 37
Geo. Dunlop... 37
G. V. Jensen... 36
D. Kajiura... 35
Aug. White... 32

"D" Class:

H. E. S. Pickering... 3-443444455=41(a)
R. Vine... 2-454533444=41
A. L. Mottu... 39
C. P. Grant... 39
F. Gutierrez... 38
W. H. Leslie... 38
C. E. Larsen... 37
S. Kuwayama... 37
H. J. Blahford... 31
A. C. Godby... 28
C. Pondy... 28
(a) 3rd leg on cup and winner of spoon.
(b) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March--Clear the Way... Douglas.
 2. Overture--Crown Diamonds. Aubert.
 3. Waltz--Wedding of the Winds... Hall.
 4. Selection--Carmen... Bizet.
 5. One Step--All Aboard for Dixie Land... Gumble.
 6. Selection--Il Trovatore... Verdi.
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

GERMAN AIR BASE HIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 21.--The Air Ministry states that photographs show that extensive damage was done to the hostile aerodrome at Morhange as the result of the attack made on Friday night. One large shed and three hangars were destroyed.

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Shanghai, China

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WEATHER

Cloudy, hot, damp weather. Local
thunderstorms in different places.
The typhoon of the Pacific is
dislocating South of Japan.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 24, 1918

Tsar Nicholas Dead, and The
Kaiser Living

WITH the death of Tsar Nicholas II, there passes a figure among the most tragic and sorrowful in the world's history. In dwelling on the violent death of the ill-fated monarch, the first regretful thought that occurs to one, and doubtless will occur to the historian of the future, is that Tsar Nicholas should have failed to make use of an unequalled opportunity to lead Russia to victory and progress. If the deceased Tsar had had statesmanlike foresight and prudence, he could have wielded an enormous influence for the welfare of Russia, and indirectly for that of the world, and could not only have maintained his crown and preserved his life, but would have saved his country from her present sorry plight, a prey to internal anarchy and alien oppression.

He listened to evil counsels, and in consequence forfeited both his throne and his life. He disappointed the men of liberal views by giving it to be clearly understood shortly after his accession to the throne that he had no intention of circumventing and weakening the autocratic power of the Romanoffs by constitutional guarantees or parliamentary institutions and by lightly letting his country drift into the disastrous war with Japan, and when, at last, he was induced to grant the constitutional reforms which altered the whole political outlook in Russia, he came too late to arrest the progress of the insidious canker that had eaten its way into the body politic of Russia, on the full effects of which we have the misfortune to dwell at the present moment.

The Tsar's tragic death suggests certain reflections about the possible fate likely to overtake Kaiser Wilhelm sooner or later when the people of Germany can no longer affect to view with indifference the thought as to why they find themselves confronted by a hostile and outraged world. It is the practice of certain barbaric idolatrous tribes first to worship with great fervor worthless idols and then mercilessly to destroy them when they make the mortifying discovery that their idols are not infallible. The German people's idol may meet with a similar fate. If we had the power of divining what the Kaiser feels deep down in the inmost recesses of his soul, if he has any, we would probably find that he has received the news of the death of Tsar Nicholas in fear and trembling—fear of its possible reaction on the fortunes and destinies of the Hohenzollerns. However bold an exterior the Kaiser may present to the outside world, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that now and then the Kaiser must quake in mortal terror at the thought of the fate in store for him and the rest of the Hohenzollern brood.

One thing is certain: The career of the dead Tsar offers as strong an argument against autocracy as does that of the living Kaiser. In an autocracy, where the population has to do with the selection of its ruler, the wheel of fortune, or whatever you like to call it, may bring to it good, bad, weak or strong rulers in turn. The people itself is not captain of its own destiny. In the instances under review, fate brought to the German people a strong but criminal ruler, and to the Russians a weak but honest ruler. Both have brought their peoples to the verge of ruin.

The 'Kamerad' Game

How Marines Learned German
Way Of Playing It And
The Answer

An article written for the official publication of the United States Marines, now winning glory in France, says:

"There are some things about the boche mode of warfare which the marines haven't as yet learned and probably never will. On more than one occasion the 'squareheads,' as the Germans are affectionately called, have attempted to teach and to play what is popularly known as the game of 'Kamerad,' but with poor success. Somehow the marines don't take to it as they should. For the benefit of the uninitiated it might be explained that the game originated with the boche. It has the 'made in Germany' stamp stamped all over it. It can be played by any number of persons and consists in any eight or ten boche coming across No Man's Land on a run, with hands upraised and shouting 'Kamerad.' (That's where this form of amusement derives its name.)

"When they shout 'Kamerad' it means that they're playing the game and you mustn't shoot at them, but allow them to come quite close. If you shoot at them it spoils the whole game, and besides it's strictly against the rules. Boche rules of course. Anyway, you're not to do any shooting. They will then come up and each boche picks out the marine that he likes the best. To show that you're his Kamerad and that he means it, he places his arms about your neck, almost as if he were going to kiss you. At the same time he draws a knife, of the long trench variety, and stabs you in the back. Then the first part of the game is over. Sometimes they don't come so close, and instead of using the knife they use a grenade, with practically the same results. This process can be repeated until either one side or the other tires of playing. It's a game of black treachery which betrays the Germans' evil ingenuity.

"The boche picked out a particularly dark night to play this game with some marines who were doing patrol duty, but for some reason or other the latter didn't feel like playing, hadn't thoroughly learned the rules of the game, or else from what they had heard just simply didn't like the game or the way it was being played. Anyway, when four boche came running across No Man's Land the other night and shouted 'Kamerad,' one of the marines yelled 'Sure, I'm the guy,' and let go. It was dark, and he couldn't quite see whether he'd made a good hit. There were a few other shouts of 'Kamerad,' and he fired some more. Next morning they found two boche just beyond the wire and also some equipment evidently belonging to the ones that had managed to get back to their lines and had discarded haversacks, gas masks, and belts, and lost their caps in their hurry. The blood-stained belt and a gas mask with a hole shot in it, testified that the marine had made a hit."

DOCTORLESS TOWN

Wrangell, Alaska, Said To Be Without A Resident Physician

Members of the medical profession, alert to its interests, should go out of their way to see that the doctorless town of Wrangell, Alaska, is supplied with a physician forthwith, that is, if the void has not been filled within recent days. Wrangell has been without a doctor for some time, and is announcing that a horse doctor will do if the regular kind cannot be supplied.

Every day that Wrangell enjoys robust health without a physician in its midst is a potential menace to the business of all the brethren of the profession. Some man with a nose for news is likely to bore into comparative death rates any day. How would the brethren like to read a calm statement to the effect that Wrangell's death rate has decreased 8 percent in the last four months? And it might easily happen, Alaska being so blooming healthful, anyway.

How is anybody in Wrangell to know that he has appendicitis, or gallstones, or impossible tonsils, or adenoids, or arteriosclerosis, unless a resident sharp in there to tell him?

There are a lot of people who will fret and lose flesh if they are not quite sure what they have to worry about. The reported void at Wrangell should be filled, and forthwith.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Drought

(From the Kansas City Star)

"About all we can get a hold of these days for snake bite is lemon extract and such trash," with real regret in his voice, confessed Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark.

"That is pretty rough on the snake, isn't it?" asked the facetious traveler.

"Aw, who in thunder keers about a snake's feeling?" snarled Mr. Johnson. "I'm talking about folks."

A British Committee's Report On
The Metric System

It Rejects It Unanimously As Slow, If Not Impossible, To
Establish And As A Surrender Of Advantage To Germany

By H. D. Murphy
(New York Sun)

After a most exhaustive study, covering a period of two years, the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War has presented a final report to the British Parliament. Chapter X, dealing with the proposal for the compulsory adoption of the metric system, and in view of the unceasing activity of the advocates of a similar action in this country, it may not be amiss to amplify the main objections set forth by the committee. Their adverse report was unanimous, and as there are nineteen members this fact alone is significant. Let us for the moment consider this report as though it affected our own country.

"Anticipated uniformity could not be obtained for a very long period, if ever. In 1906 the French Minister of Commerce, Industry and Labor wrote to local French chambers of commerce as follows: 'My department at different times has been called upon to give to the Department of Weights and Measures instructions for accomplishing the total suppression of the measures and weights prohibited by the old law of July 4, 1837, by the seizure of the prohibited articles. The department in spite of all such efforts has not succeeded in attaining the desired result.' To this the Chamber at Amiens replied in part as follows: 'Such a radical measure would cause profound disturbance in many industries.' And this was after seventy years of compulsory law and 112 years of educational effort."

We should be surrendering to Germany the advantage which our manufacturers now enjoy over hers. It has been computed by manufacturers that all of five years would be required for a complete change to the metric system in factory equipment and instruments. Probably no news would be received with greater satisfaction in Berlin than that one of her greatest commercial rivals had decided, on the eve of the after war struggle for world trade supremacy, to halt for the period necessary to revolutionize the whole process of manufacture.

There is no unanimity even as to the theoretical merits of the metric system as compared with our own. This is borne out by the fact that

in no country has there developed a general use of the metric system save when penalties have been imposed for its evasion. As pointed out above, even then there has been a persistent use of old units in spite of legal enactments. Surely if the metric system were superior to the binary and need no compulsion.

The practical argument that its adoption is desirable in order to secure "uniformity in the markets of the world" has been shown to be unfounded. We do not know just what the pro-metricists mean by "uniformity in the markets of the world," but assume they mean to convey the idea that some countries refrain from purchasing from others because of different standards of measurements. Just to cite one article, automobiles are accepted in all countries and no purchaser is interested in what system of measurements is used for their parts. Non-metric countries import large quantities of goods from the so-called metric countries, and these goods are used without any one raising the question regarding the system of measurements used in their construction.

The information which we have received does not support the statement quoted by the select committee of 1895 that no less than one year's school time would be saved if the metric system were taught in place of that now in use. The maximum time assigned for the study of arithmetic in the elementary schools of New York city was 12 2-10 months for the eight year course. For that portion of arithmetic which covers denominations, numbers and weights and measures this would mean a period of 3 35-100 weeks. It is difficult, therefore, to see how the substitution of the study of the metric system could shorten the course by a whole year. During the transition period both systems would have to be taught, so that more time would be needed, not less.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the objection cited is just as sound when applied to our own industries and commerce, and we may well state with the British committee that we "are satisfied that the practical objections to the proposed change are such as decisively to outweigh any advantages which are claimed for it."

All Over The Far East

The Hochi says that in the latter part of June there arrived at Kobe two Russians from Nagasaki who have since been staying at the Shinyoken hotel at Shimoyamadori. Somehow the Russians incurred the suspicion of the police who carried out investigations and have discovered that they are Russian women disguised in men's dress. As the result of further examination one of the women gave her name as Stalska. She was born in a noble family in Moscow and was an actress of the Empire Theater and enjoyed special favor of the ex-Tsar when he was in power, and even meddled with politics, according to her story. Since the Bolsheviks have been in power her life has been in danger and the ex-actress, with her maid, both masquerading as men, have arrived in Japan on their way to America.

According to a telegram from Java, Messrs. Frazar, Arton and Co. have purchased 360,000 piculs of sugar, all of which is reported to have been sold to the British Government. White granulated is quoted at 6 guilders 25 cents, ex store.

A Bangkok contemporary learns that the second of the two captured German hulks, the old Tranquebar, has been purchased by an American syndicate, for Txs. 11,000. She will go into dock at Bangkok and afterwards be either sailed or towed to Manila, en route for San Francisco.

The second sitting of the Hong-kong Military Service Tribunal took place on the 5th inst., no less than seventeen cases being considered, says the S. C. Morning Post. It is estimated that there will be approximately 200 cases to be decided, necessitating something like twenty sittings, so that with the Tribunal sitting three times weekly its task should be finished by about the middle of August. This, however, does not include the appeals; but the Council before whom such cases will be heard should be able to keep pace with the Tribunal. Before any case is considered by the Tribunal both the men called up and their employers are requested to supply certain information, including what Imperial interest or essential interest of the Colony, if any, makes it expedient that exemption should be granted. The particulars thus set forth are considered by the Tribunal and thus, when each case is called, the Tribunal is already conversant with the most important features of it. It only remains for the men concerned by employers to make any additions if they wish. The Military Authority seems to have little to do as regards the proceedings, simply stating whether he opposed exemption or otherwise.

The raising of the Japanese steamer freight tariffs on the Shanghai and North China lines by 20 percent has been sanctioned by the Tokio Government.

The Tokio municipal authorities have decided to despatch six principals

British naval guard and is refusing to permit the removal of the metal."

The official in charge of the wireless telegraph office on board the s.s. Hoan Maru on the Vladivostok-Tsuruga Line was arrested by the Mairuri Police on the 6th under suspicion of divulging military secrets concerning the disturbances at Vladivostok and is to be court-martialed shortly.

Latest advices from Vladivostok state that all the Soviet soldiers at the fortress and other places have been disarmed by the Czechoslovaks, who are controlling everything at Vladivostok now. Peace prevails. The total casualty of the Czech-Soviet fighting was about four hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Haharovsk will be captured by the Czechoslovaks shortly.

Tokio is soon to have its "tube" or underground railway. The plans provide for a "tube" railway fifty feet beneath the surface, at an estimated cost of ¥2,600,000 a mile, which is 75 percent more than the cost of the underground railway in Paris or ¥1,030,000 more than that of the London railway. The scheme is to be undertaken as a joint stock enterprise, in which Baron Shibusawa is reported to be interested.

From Harbin a Tientsin paper has received by hand a document signed by a very influential personage at present residing there in which it is pointed out that no further time should be lost by the Allies in rendering the maximum assistance possible in helping to consolidate Siberia, resist German aggression and safeguard the future against a recrudescence of Bolshevik tyranny.

Japan's trade with Europe fell off sharply during the five months ended May 31, owing to the war, but this loss was more than made good by Japan in other directions. This is fully demonstrated by a report just published by the Finance Dept. It is wonderful to note that the imports from Germany continue, and reached Yen 2,140,918 in value for 1917. How is this?

The price of cattle in Chosen-Manchuria frontier regions has greatly risen of late, the quotation now being 120 yen or so per head on an average. This means an advance in price by nearly 40 yen per head as against that ruling last year. The export of cattle there is very inactive in consequence.

With the recent conclusion of the contract for 800,000 sacks of flour by the Tieling Flour Mill to Messrs. V. Defroyenne and Co., both Tieling and Changchun factories of the same Mill are to be worked day and night for three months hence in execution of the contract. We hear that some steamers at anchor at Vladivostok will be sent round to Dalny to ship the flour to Europe.

Advices from Vladivostok of July 3, state: The Allied fleet, consisting of British, Chinese, Japanese and American warships, have issued a joint proclamation to the population. The proclamation reads:

"Until the sovereignty of Vladivostok has been decided, the naval landing parties from the British, American, Japanese and Chinese warships will be responsible for the defense of the town. The administration of the city will be placed in the hands of the local government and the city council, and will not be interfered with by the allied navies."

The proclamation further stated that "The commanders of the allied navies have recognized the laws promulgated by the Czech forces and that the allied commanders desired to see a stable government established at an early date."

The commander of the Czechoslovaks urged the Soviet to disarm five Russian destroyers which are in port and the Soviet referred the matter to Rear Admiral Kato who laid the matter before the Consuls and, as a result, four of the destroyers were disarmed; the other had previously been disarmed (by the Russian authorities).

FEMINE FASCINATION

A Charm That Probably Lies In Kindness And Selflessness

A vivacious woman writer seeking the secret of feminine fascination, finds it in the art or power some women have of charming others by putting them, as a bluff Britisher phrased it, "on ripping good terms with themselves." Is not this a characteristic of almost all those persons, men and women, whom we like the best and enjoy the most? Do they not, either by artifice or by instinct, endeavor to make the people they contact feel that they amount to something, know something, have some excellence, attractiveness or interesting qualities, and thus put them on pleasant terms with themselves? The persons who are least adept at this or least inclined to try it are the self-centered, self-important people completely absorbed in their own affairs and not wise or well-bred enough to conceal the fact. They live in little worlds of which they are the centers, and may be said in a certain sense to revolve about themselves.

This is a characteristic brought up from lower forms of life from only in part outgrown. For most animals the only concern of the least importance are those which directly affect themselves. They are egocentric. The things that touch them make up their world and they have no interests outside of that. More than any other animal the dog can sink his personality so to speak, subordinate himself and make his mas-

ter's interests his own. Only infrequent individuals of other species can or will do this. Hence dogs as a rule are more companionable for man than any other living creatures below him in the evolutionary scale.

But to return to human beings. Josephine was the most beloved and charming woman in France because she took a genuine and kindly interest in the affairs of all with whom she came in touch. She was outgoing, inclusive in her sympathies and thus counteracted antagonism created by Napoleon, who was self-centered to an extraordinary degree.

Not to multiply examples, does not experience teach all observant people that selflessness lies the secret of charm? Are not the lovable people those whose love goes out spontaneously, or appears to? Is not egocentricity, entire absorption in themselves, a characteristic held in common by most of the people who get on one's nerves? Kind hearts are more than coronets, said Tennyson; and that forgotten poet of our grandfathers, Martin Tupper, found love to be the charmer charming wisely who was mightier than Manca's son.

More attractive, therefore, than beauty or the brilliancy and glitter of intellectuality is the drawing power of kindly consideration for others. Fascination is born of the heart, not of the mind; and whether instinctive or acquired, would seem to be the art of entering into the lives of others and putting them, as the Englishman said, on good terms with themselves.—Rochester Post Express.

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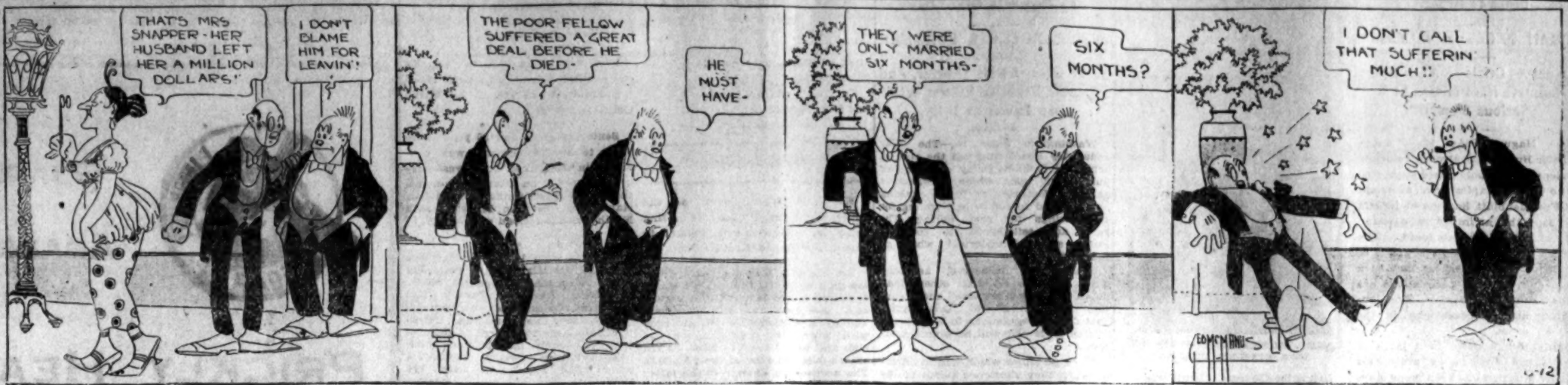
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Conan Doyle Investigates Spiritism

After Years of Study as a Psychical Researcher Describes
What He Calls 'The New Revelation'—Applying
Physics to Psychic Phenomena

The New Revelation. By Arthur Conan Doyle. New York. \$1. (Gold).

The Reality of Psychic Phenomena. By W. J. Crawford. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. \$2. (Gold).

The Psychology of the Future. By Emile Boirac. Translated, with preface, by W. de Kerfor. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2.50. (Gold).

Here are three men of authority and achievement—a man of letters who had also scientific training in medicine, a professor of mechanical engineering, and an authority on psychology—who have been investigating and who have now reached certain definite conclusions regarding spiritistic phenomena. All three of them are profoundly convinced of the truth and great importance of these manifestations. Each one has carried on his investigations, come to his conclusions, and made his

practical applications from an angle different from that of both the others. While Sir Arthur Conan Doyle investigated phenomena by scientific methods and scrutinized his data with mental powers scientifically trained, his application of the conclusions to which he has come are mainly religious. He looks upon psychic phenomena as offering and establishing a new religion—a "new revelation"—or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, a rebirth of the Christian religion. Professor Crawford has applied to his investigations the methods of physics and he believes that he has demonstrated by these methods and tests not only the truth of ordinary psychic phenomena but also the existence of a hitherto unknown, or, at least, unproved manner of the manifestation of energy. Professor Boirac uses the methods of the philosopher, the trained and experienced scientist of mental phenomena, and he makes practical scientific use of his conclusions by laying them down as the foundation for a new psychology, the "psychology of the future," which will deal with and elucidate the new obscure forces of man's nature and discover and apply the laws which govern them. He offers a new scientific system of terminology for all these forces.

So here we have a new religion, a new science of matter and a new development of a speedy century in the seventy years since the raps and table tipplings of the Fox sisters.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says that he has been investigating spiritistic phenomena for thirty years. When he began he was a practicing physician and he was, he says, "like many young medical men, a convinced materialist as regards our personal destiny." He continues:

"But I believed then, as I believe now, in an intelligent Force behind all the operations of Nature—a force so infinitely complex and great that my finite brain could get no further than its existence. Right and wrong also I saw as great obvious facts which needed no divine revelation. But when it came to a question of our little personalities surviving death, it seemed to me that the whole analogy of Nature was against it. When the candle burns out the light disappears. When the electric cell is shattered the current stops. When the body dissolves there is an end of the matter. Each man in his egotism may feel that he ought to survive, but let him look, we will say, at the average loafer—of high or low degree—and would any one contend that there was any obvious reason why that personality should carry on? It seemed to be a delusion, and I was convinced that death did end all, though I saw no reason why that should affect our duty toward humanity during our transitory existence."

That was his frame of mind when he began about the middle eighties to examine the happenings of some table-moving seances, and it is worth quoting here because it expresses so accurately the attitude of a vast number of the educated and intelligent young people of that time, and for a quarter century following, of America as well as of England. But, until the war began, not many of these had followed his later path. In England it is evident that the war has made a great difference. It is not impossible that a similar development will take place here, as mothers and fathers and wives by the hundred thousand think of their dead under the skies of France. He was much interested in the "Reminiscences" of our own Judge Edmunds, though he read it with "absolute skepticism." That book, however, seems to have been the chief influence that set him investigating seriously. He tells here with some detail how he continued his experiments with mediums of various sorts and with various kinds of spiritistic phenomena, for a long time with incredulity, but finally with increasing belief that has at last become absolute and profound conviction. This last stage was not reached until the war came and he suddenly saw, he says, the tremendous importance of this subject with which he had for so long been dallying. Vividly then he realized its religious consequence, and was convinced that "a new revelation seemed to be in the course of delivery to the human race."

Sir Arthur believes that this "new revelation," this fresh body of evidence and belief as to the survival of personality after death and its relation to present life, is indeed but a rebirth of the original faith and practice of Christ and his immediate followers. With the greatest lucidity and earnestness he compares the Biblical account of the deeds and words of Christ and His disciples with the accumulated testimony concerning death and the afterward offered by spiritistic phenomena. The truth and importance of these phenomena he considers to "have been proved up to the hilt for all who care to examine the evidence," and he recounts briefly the proofs offered by many well-known men and the conclusions to which they have come as set forth by them in their books. Among these he gives especial attention to Professor Crawford's "The Reality of Psychic Phenomena," reviewed below. But he is chiefly concerned with the religious importance of the subject, and one of the chapters, on "The Coming Life," outlines the experiences of the human personality after death, the conditions and occupations of the period succeeding death, as these things have been reported by occult communications, and dwells with gratification upon

what all this will mean for human beings in this life, especially those who have been bereaved. And he sees in this "new revelation" a means for the revivifying and unifying of all that is essential, all that is of real service to humanity, in the Christian religion.

Professor W. J. Crawford, who is a mechanical engineer in the Faculty of Queen's University of Belfast, describes in his book on "The Reality of Psychic Phenomena" how he applied to the ordinary happenings of spiritistic seances the same principles and methods of investigation and test that he would use in his laboratory upon the manifestations of any accepted and understood form of force. The experiments described in his book were carried on in Belfast by means of the voluntary co-operation of a family of seven members of whom which up-right people everywhere consider their religious faith. He does not concern himself with the identity of the invisible personalities who, apparently, were responsible for the phenomena and does not discuss them in any way. But in a brief preface he says that he is "personally satisfied they are the spirits of human beings who have passed into the Beyond."

The seances were carried on, the author says, in a room in which a red light gave good visibility and he used also an electric pocket lamp. When, for instance, the table was levitated he could see all around it and satisfy himself that there was no physical connection between it and the medium. He made many experiments of which one of the most important was to seat the medium upon a weighing machine while the manifestations were going on and watch the varying records of her weight. When a table or a stool was levitated there would be an increase in her weight almost exactly corresponding to the weight of the table or the stool. When there were rappings her weight as recorded by the machine would lessen, the amount lost varying with the intensity of the sounds, and would go back to normal when the raps ceased. Many experiments of various kinds are described, with the precautions that Professor Crawford took to eliminate all possibility of conscious or unconscious deception. His methods in the treatment of all of them are those of the scientific investigator. He varied the experiments, tested results by mechanical processes, computed the strength of forces necessary to produce the phenomena and contrived machinery to aid in his tests. All this machinery is fully described, and photographs of it are given.

As the result, mechanically speaking, of his experiments Professor Crawford offers the theory that tiny particles, perhaps molecules, are driven from the nervous systems of those sitting in a circle by the action of the invisible spirits upon them and that when thus freed and their inherent latent energy allowed to manifest itself they form a stream flowing round and round the circle and finally collect on or are attached to the nervous system of the medium. Thus he becomes a reservoir of nervous energy which the operating spirits can use. He thinks that this psychic force can be projected from the body of the medium and that it probably takes a rod-like form. As a derivative from this he propounds a theory of cantilever operation by which this rod-like, projected psychic energy acts at a distance. He has a long chapter devoted to this theory as an explanation of the phenomena of levitation illustrated with many diagrams and interspersed with tables of weights and measures and computations of forces exerted. And he believes that he has touched and felt this psychic energy with his hands.

Dr. Crawford's is a unique discussion of spiritistic phenomena. It offers the first investigation of occult matters by the methods with which science deals with material objects and it will probably arouse

as much interest among scientific men in this country as it has already done in England.

Emile Boirac, who died last year after suffering the almost complete destruction of his family by the war, held a foremost position among French psychologists, his study of occult phenomena in their relation to the "youngest of the sciences" having given him a rather unique position. In another volume, published in America last year, "Our Hidden Forces," he discussed the various manifestations of psychic energy as so many indications of a power which man has not yet learned how to use. In this book he recounts and describes many of his own researches into hypnosis, thought transference, vital radiation, and other forms of psychic force, endeavoring so to classify and correlate his investigations, results, and conclusions as to lay the basis of a new psychology, different in important respects from the psychology that has been heretofore the subject of a result of scientific study. He calls it the psychology of the future because he believes that the future development of psychological science will be along these lines, heretofore obscure and usually regarded as not worth the attention of the serious-minded scientist. He makes an eloquent plea for the right of any inchoate science, which can offer for itself only the hope and prospect of future development instead of an existing body of important, classified knowledge, to acceptance as a science and to respect and serious investigation. He shows how every science is constantly undergoing enlargement and development and he insists that the title of "science" should be given to those that look to the future as well as to those that face the past, and that the researcher is much entitled to be called "scientist" as he who expounds knowledge already safely gained.

In his investigation of the several psychic states which he considers, M. Boirac comes to definite conclusions for which he suggests practical applications in daily life, especially with reference to the treatment of invalids and criminals. His conclusions throughout are based upon the results of experiment. The author examines closely and discards nearly all the usual nomenclature of these obscure

psychic forces and suggests in the place of these terms others of Greek derivation which express more clearly and definitely the ideas to be conveyed and which are not hampered by the odium of former and discredited use and by the inadequacy of their description.

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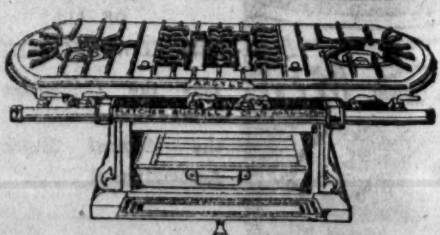
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HITCH OVER POLAND OBSTRUCTS ALLIANCE

Austrian Program Is Openly Opposed in Berlin and German Press Is Bitter

BURIAN FACES A DILEMMA

Cabinet Crisis At Home Hampers His Policies At A Serious Moment

The Hague, June 18.—Foreign Minister Burian has already returned to Vienna, after only a two days' stay at the German capital; and, although the Fremdenblatt hastens to inform the people that an important question such as Poland's future could not be decided on in such a short space of time, that great progress had been made and that the negotiations are to be resumed in Vienna, there are surprise and disappointment in the German press.

Many things point to a hitch in the Central League to arms. No further progress has been made since Kaiser Karl went to headquarters, and the solution of the Polish question has been only superficially touched on, says the Frankfurter Zeitung. The paper adds that there is no reason to believe that Burian is less a disciple of the Austro-Polish solution now than when he first took up his office at the Reichplatz.

This question is the bone of bitter contention and is now openly treated as such in the press. It is evident that Burian has made a promise which he is not sure of keeping, as there is no longer doubt as to the solution desired by Berlin. Austria is afraid that an independent Poland would be an enemy to the Central Powers and mean the Balkanizing of Central Europe and the separation of Galicia from a united Poland.

Burian Weakened At Home

Meanwhile, the news from Austria is anything but reassuring for the Central Powers. Four more Ministers have tendered their resignations in connection with the resignation of the Minister for Home Affairs, and there are rumors of risings and unrest. Vienna correspondents consider the situation serious. The Tagblatt's Vienna correspondent points out that this is neither a Government nor a parliamentary crisis, but a State crisis, and declares that the old Austria, with her constitution of 1867, is finished. It says:

"The question is undoubtedly of great importance for the neighboring German Empire. Berlin must certainly realize that the contracting parties of the old alliance exist no longer, and that no power on earth, not even German support, will bring them to life again."

The Tagblatt points out that many people see in the formation of this league an action against the letter to Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, and adds that the military side of the league will bring a far-reaching agreement in the technicalities of defense and armaments as well as the training of both armies.

The Liberal press of Germany appear willing at least to discuss the possibilities of the Austro-Polish solution, but the Conservative press openly denounce it, expressing satisfaction at the open stand now taken by the Government.

The amendmentist Weser Zeitung says:

"Burian will be somewhat surprised at the definiteness of the German standpoint, and will recollect with sorrow the August days of 1914, when he and Bethmann prematurely, and without due reflection, gave the first push to the Polish policy, which fault they must now repair."

The paper reminds its readers that Hindenburg unfortunately had not full command over political issues at that epoch and points out that Burian must see that the closer the Dual Monarchy is allied to Germany the better it will be for Austria's complex and distracted interior situation. The paper sees no possibility of settling the question until matters are cleared up in Vienna. The paper says:

"German's world political interest"

First Air Chief U. S. Army Abroad



BRIG.-GENERAL FOULOIS

Brigadier-General Benjamin D. Foulois, first chief of the Air Service of the American Expeditionary Forces, has been appointed head of the Air Service of the First Army. The appointment was announced by General Pershing in a cablegram recently made public.

In the league with the Dual Monarchy is based on the fact that this is one way of building a bridge to the Orient. Who knows whether in the triangular State of Austria, Poland, and Hungary, the economic interest would not so develop northward that the Balkan policy would be neglected. Quite apart from the fact that such a State would naturally demand a North Sea port."

Poland Key To Alliance
The Frankfurter Zeitung points out that parliamentary debates on the economic question touching the league in arms may be useful, but that only a decisive step of the three powers concerned can be of any real value.

"What do we know of their intentions?" says the paper, and it speaks of von Papen's speech which, unfortunately, left all "details" to the future and did not pronounce on the form of the Polish settlement, although this question is a preliminary condition to all other decisions. The paper points out that Burian's visit to Berlin had primarily and, as a matter of fact, no other aim than an agreement on Poland.

"Without this no league in arms, no Central Europe," he exclaims. The paper regrets that Csernais is not handling the situation, pointing out that any agreement with the Dual Monarchy in future will have to cope with a more pronounced national egoism among North German people than ever before, and that Tessa's recent speech clearly showed that Central Europe must financially support Hungary and grant her the same trading and agrarian opportunities as concessions. The paper applauds the frank speech of Tessa.

Obituary

Miss Jean Fraser

The funeral of Miss Jean Fraser, matron of Thomas Hanbury Girls' School, took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery before a number of sympathetic friends and students of the school. The Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. Mrs. O. Clark, an intimate friend of the deceased, was chief mourner. The body was cremated.

Wreaths were sent by the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Foreign Educational Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Staff of Thomas Hanbury Girls' School, Messrs. F. M. Gaunt, E. H. Mayhew and H. Phillips, "Horace and Margaret" and "Hessie and Ida."

HIGH-TOPPED SHOES BARRED NEXT YEAR

Government Limits Women's Footwear To 8 Inches And May Regulate Other Garb

FEWER POCKETS FOR MEN

Their Coats To Be Shorter, And Double-Breasted Effects Will Be Taboo In 1919

Washington, June 18.—The War Industries Board assumed the role of arbiter of fashions today in making public regulations which shoemakers and manufacturers of men's clothing are expected to follow in planning for the offerings for next Spring. The rules are established to conserve leather and the materials which go into clothes.

Conservation measures, as they affect women's clothing other than shoes, have been discussed and voluntary agreements sought. It is possible that drastic regulations to be followed in this trade also will be promulgated soon.

The high shoes which women affected when they shortened skirts hit by the orders sent out today, and hereafter manufacturers of women's shoes must not build them more than eight inches high, when lace are used, and buttoned shoes stop at six and a half inches from the ground. Overgarters are restricted to the eight and a half-inch level.

Shoe manufacturers for the next six months also are forbidden to purchase or use new style lasts, and shoes are to be restricted to four colors, black, white, and two shades of brown. Leather linings are discouraged.

Men's clothing, after the present stock is depleted, will be conservative in design and limited as to length of coat. Not more than ten models of sack suits are to be put out by manufacturers who are now planning for next Spring's stocks. Men's coats will have fewer pockets, the Government possibly feeling that they will not need as many by 1919. Here are the regulations as approved by the War Industries Board, after consultation with the trade:

Back Coats—It is proposed to eliminate inside patch or bellows pockets of cloth. Only one vent to be allowed in skirt of a coat, that to be in the center. Length to be 30 inches, based on a size 36 regular, 1/4-inch grade to size, 1 1/2 inches to be added for long.

Only three outside pockets to be permitted on any sack coat. Pockets not to exceed 4 1/2 inches in width, finished at the breast. Waistcoats—Facings not to exceed 1 1/2 inches in width, finished. The amount of woolen cloth used in the front of waistcoats to be reduced, increasing the amount of lining fabric used.

Trousers—Side and back straps and flaps to be eliminated. Outlets on seams of leg not to exceed three-quarters of an inch. No reinforcement of trousers to be made with wool cloth.

Lightweight Overcoats—All double-breasted coats to be eliminated. Chesterfield models only to be made. Such coats not to exceed 42 inches in length, based on a size 36 regular, 1 1/4-inch grade to size, 2 inches to be added for long.

Raincoats—Maximum length to be 48 inches. Maximum width of collar to be 3 1/2 inches.

Reference samples not to exceed six square inches of cloth. All double coats with detachable linings for civilians' use to be eliminated.

On the subject of shoes the War Industries Board says: "In order to husband our resources and assist in carrying on the war program further measures of conservation are absolutely necessary in the shoe trade for the Spring season of 1919."

"The purpose of this program is to reduce still further, if possible, the number of styles and to avoid those styles that involve the unnecessary use of material and capital."

"These recommendations apply to all samples made for the Spring season of 1919 and to all shoes cut for manufacture on or after October 1, 1918."

The statement then sets forth the maximum height of various styles of shoes and adds:

"You are requested, in so far as possible for wherever practicable, to in-

stitute the following methods of conservation:

- "1. To use economical cutting patterns.
- "2. To co-operate with retailers and wholesalers to restrict the return of merchandise.
- "3. To reduce the number of new boot samples for women, to be made for Spring season of 1919.
- "4. To discourage the purchase or order of unnecessary sample pairs of shoes for future buying.
- "5. To encourage the sale of low cut and low effects."

News Brevities

Mr. V. E. Scott, clerk of the American Consular Court, is leaving today for a three weeks' holiday in Japan, Korea and North China.

Zia Lee-sun, president of a Chinese club at 51 Bubbling Well Road, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday before American Assessor Tenny and Magistrate Li charged with securing money under false pretenses. Detective Sub-Inspector Burpale testified that the men had printed about 20,000 lottery tickets, 17,000 of which had been sent with 978 letters to the different provinces. The case was remanded a week.

The new dining room of the Cercle Sportif Français is now ready for service. A charge of \$60 monthly will be made to members for three meals a day, \$55 for tiffin and dinner, \$42 for dinner only and \$30 for tiffin only. The charges for individual breakfast, tiffin and dinner will be \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 respectively.

A man in uniform was executed yesterday on the drill compound of the Lunghua Arsenal. No proclamation was issued to set out his crimes as is usually done in cases where the

Prizes for the winners among the members of the Chinese Committee of the recent American Red Cross

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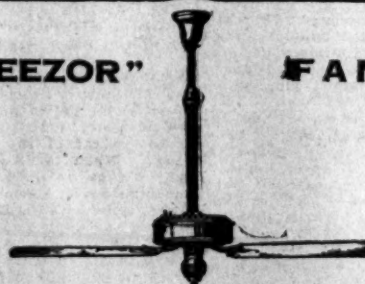
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" " Cleanest " " " Easiest " " " Coolest "

And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than that cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
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culprit receives the capital punishment.

A rehearing of the case against Chow the aide of General Lu Yung-shan, the local Defense Commissioner, convicted and given life sentence for smuggling opium, was granted yesterday by General Lu. The prisoner will be brought back to the Lunghua military court for further trial. It is

understood that the application for the rehearing was made by certain high military authorities.

Three armed men entered the Teh Keng Yung Koo exchange shop at 55 Pokies Road last night at 8.30 o'clock, held up the occupants and stole some \$50 in ten cent pieces. There were no arrests.



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AGAINST

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BY USING

LIFEBUOY

ROYAL DISINFECTANT

SOAP

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Factory: No. 76 North Soochuen Road.

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American Ice Cream Soda Pineapple Soda Lemonade
Orangeade Raspberry Soda Gingerale
Cream Lemon Lime Juice and Soda

PRICE.....\$0.75 per dozen and \$0.50 per dozen for Soda water to which should be added \$0.75 for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

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NEXT PEACE DRIVE FOR RAW MATERIALS

British Publicist Predicts That
German Efforts Will Take
That Line

DESPERATE OVER SHORTAGE

Berlin Now Proposes A League
To Remedy The Poverty Of
Manufacturing Stocks

London, June 21.—The formation of a "League for the Success of Humanity from Shortage of Raw Materials" is the latest solution proposed in Berlin for the problem of supplying the Central Powers with the goods their industries will need after the war. It has influential backing and is one more proof of the anxiety felt by the commercial classes at the course the war is taking.

A year ago German economists were divided into two schools, one of which saw salvation in the Mittel-Europa idea, while the other insisted that German industry could not be re-established unless the Germans had control of the seas. Now both schools are merged and a cry of despair is going up that no peace can be satisfactory unless it provides for an ample supply of raw materials for Germany.

This idea is being developed in even the most free-living newspapers, and the belief is growing here that a demand for raw materials will form the real kernel of the next peace offensive.

"Germany will, in fact, demand an indemnity in raw materials," said a well-informed publicist to The New York Times correspondent today. "They hope to go on now until they get some sort of military victory and will then put forward proposals of which sufficient supplies of raw materials will be the one that really counts. To secure those they will be likely to suggest very considerable territorial concessions."

The same authority had little hope of internal revolts in Austria. He remarked that the power of the machine-gun was now so great that popular risings were practically things of the past. The best the Allies could expect, he thought, was a sort of passive revolution and a general lack of vigor which would be a continual source of weakness and depression to the Germans.

COMPARE WAR CARTOONS

Drawings Of Raemakers And Others
Displayed In Bavaria

Carrying out a project suggested some time ago in Germany, the Bavarian Government has opened an exhibition in Munich calculated to prove to King Ludwig's subjects that the wartime cartoons of enemy artists are violent and bitter, while those made in Germany are merely amusing and caustic. Side by side with samples of the most extreme anti-German cartoons are placed some of the more moderate German sketches.

According to a copy of the Municher Neueste Nachrichten recently received in London, most of the enemy productions are of the poorest quality, and produce "only a feeling of disgust." Some, indeed, such as the cartoons of Raemakers, "combine with the sense of disgust a bitter

Rainbow Division Is Cited For 100 Days In Front Line

With the American Army in France, June 21, (Associated Press.)—American troops forming the Rainbow Division, on the completion today of a hundred days' consecutive service on the front line in Lorraine, received a document which will be kept by them as a valued souvenir of the war. It is a citation by the French General, testifying to the good work of the division.

"The fine military qualities which the division has continually exhibited and to the services it has rendered in this sector," and adds:

"The spirit, method, and discipline shown by the officers and men proved that they can at their first call take a glorious place in the line of battle."

feeling of pain at this unparalleled degradation of art."

The exhibition, which is called "Our Enemies' Sowing of Lies," was opened by the Police President of Munich. He said that there were a certain number of Germans who thought it necessary to ask themselves whether they could have conceivably provoked the hatred of their enemies by their own "part or present behavior." Such persons inquire whether, when the war is over, Germany will not be ruined economically by the insuperable dislike of the whole world—unless, indeed, by "good military and political behavior in the last stages of the war and at the conclusion of peace" the Germans can obtain a good mark from "the supreme judge of the world, Herr Woodrow Wilson."

The Police President admitted that the exhibition did not include everything, chiefly because some of the enemy pictures "are so shameless that according to German ideas, they simply cannot be exhibited in public." But he hoped that the public would go away satisfied that they were not really bores, Huns, and barbarians, but merely the victims of "a campaign of lying and calumny which is backed up by gigantic financial resources."

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Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hong Kong:—Messrs. Nick, Leila and Maggore.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangyung from Ningpo:—Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Green, Misses Owen, R. Owen and Ferris.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru from American etc.:—Baron and Baroness Fujimura, Misses A. Bukiama, T. Hayashi, R. Magraw and K. Cuckin, Messrs. H. Hoerly, E. A. Dearn, H. C. Yen, Tarassov, C. Pollock, E. Silva, A. Skinner, K. Magasawa, K. Otani, Yee Tang, T. Hayashi, S. Fujino, T. Kono, T. Hagiwara, Choy Pak Ching, Moy Shing, S. Matsui, G. H. Myers, K. Kusano, S. Mayeyama, K. Kitagishi, E. Iyoda, M. Okada, R. Klachy, J. Matveenkoff, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie and Mrs. Choy Lem Shee.

Sicawei Weather Reports

22.—Fine but hot and damp weather in our regions with very light monsoon on the China coast. A deep and wide spreading covers the South and South west of China.
23.—Cloudy but still rather fine weather. Barometer keeping below the average. SE breezes backing to ESE.

Tuesday, July 23, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg., mm. 750.83 751.73
Bar. at Centg., inches. 29.56 29.60
Variation for mm 24h 10.24 10.67
Variation for mm 12h 11.10 10.26
Wind—Direction. ESE 832
Wind—Kilom per hour 15 26
Wind—Miles. 9.3 16.2
Temperature—Cen. 24.4 29.2
Temperature—Fah. 75.9 84.6
Humidity co. 76 79
Nebulosity 5-10 9 8
Rainfall inches. — —
Rainfall inches. — —

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	Hongkong	Antiochus		
June 11	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
July 10	Hankow	Changwo	Br.	O. S. K.
July 17	Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	Japan	Fukukin Maru	Jap.	
July 18	Tsingtao	Harold Dollar	Br.	S.M.R.
June 10	Japan	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Jun Maru	Jap.	
July 20	Chefoo	Kalo Maru	Jap.	
July 11	N. S. Island	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 28	Chinwangtao	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
July 2	Japan	Koyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 28	Japan	Kangawa Maru	Jap.	N.S.N. Co.
July 8	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 22	Dalny	Nagata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 22	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	Hongkong	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	Japan	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 6	Japan	Shyoei Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 15	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 15	Hongkong	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 12	Japan	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 22	Chefoo	Taki Maru	Jap.	
July 18	Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	Dalny	Tategama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 27	Hongkong	Taiten Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 4	Singapore	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	
June 11	Chinwangtao	Vondel	Jap.	S. Shokai
		Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Shipping Items

The C. N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C. N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.
The L. C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The L. C. s.s. Tuckow left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C. N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The H. O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C. M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C. N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 23	Ningpo	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Feb S.N.
July 23	Hankow	Hawata	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	Hankow	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	Hankow	Kabuto Maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	Hongkong	Kwangfah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	Japan	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
July 23	Japan	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 23	N'ankai, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikoku Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	Chinwangtao	Kabuto Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	Newchwang	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	Tsingtao & Dalren	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 23	Newchwang	Yensu	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tehshing	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co.
July 23	Ningpo	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS				
Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.25	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	9.20	14.10	15.30	16.50	17.50	18.50
Jiashui	arr.	7.51	9.26	10.26	15.16	16.16	17.16	18.16	19.16	Hangchow	arr.	7.00	8.30	9.55	14.45	15.65	16.85	17.85	18.85
Sicawei	arr.	7.58	9.33	10.33	15.23	16.23	17.23	18.23	19.23	Cangsu	arr.	7.07	8.37	10.02	14.52	15.72	16.92	17.92	18.92
Langhwa Junction	arr.	8.16	9.41	10.41	15.41	16.41	17.41	18.41	19.41	Yehsu	arr.	7.14	8.44	10.09	14.59	15.79	16.99	17.99	18.99
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.10	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	Kashui	arr.	7.21	8.51	10.16	15.06	15.86	17.06	18.06	19.06
Langhwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.40	15.30	16.30	17.30	18.30	19.30	Sungshui	arr.	7.28	8.58	10.23	15.13	15.93	17.13	18.13	19.13
Sungshui	dep.	8.59	10.24	11.24	16.14	17.14	18.14	19.14	20.14	Langhwa Junction	dep.	8.18	9.43	10.43	15.33	16.33	17.33	18.33	19.33
Kashui	dep.	9.51	11.26	12.26	17.06	18.06	19.06	20.06	21.06	Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.00	11.00	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50
Langhwa Junction	dep.	10.25	11.50	12.50	17.40	18.40	19.40	20.40	21.40	Langhwa Junction	dep.	10.20	11.35	12.35	17.15	18.15	19.15	20.15	21.15
Tehshing	dep.	10.45	12.10	13.10	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	Sicawei	arr.	10.27	11.42	12.42	17.22	18.22	19.22	20.22	21.22
Changsu	dep.	10.52	12.17	13.17	18.07	19.07	20.07	21.07	22.07	Jiashui	arr.	10.34	11.49	12.49	17.29	18.29	19.29	20.29	21.29
Hangchow	dep.	11.19	12.44	13.44	18.34	19.34	20.34	21.34	22.34	Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.15	13.15	17.55	18.55	19.55	20.55	21.55
Zahkou	arr.	11.33	12.58	13.58	18.48	19.48	20.48	21.48	22.48										

R. Restaurant Cars.

*Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service.

S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Fords to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Fords—Down

WOOSUNG FORDS dep. 6.30 8.30 10.30 12.30 14.30 16.30 18.30 20.30 22.30 24.30

SHANGHAI NORTH dep. 6.30 8.30 10.30 12.30 14.30 16.30 18.30 20.30 22.30 24.30

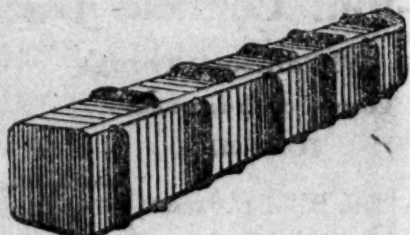
WOOSUNG FORDS arr. 7.30 9.30 11.30 13.30 15.30 17.30 19.30 21.30 23.30 25.30

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 23, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
R.M.C. 6% deb. 1907 @ Tls. 91.00	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.60	
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.00	
Unofficial	
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.50	
Far Eastern Insurance Tls. 27.00	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.40	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 23, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Shanghai Tugs Prof. 7% @	
Tls. 40.00 cash	

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Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

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THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98. The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 23, 1918.

Money and Bullion	
Sovereigns: buying rate,	
@ 4/9 1/2 = Tls. 4.19	
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. \$5.78	
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,	
@ 113 1/2 = Tls. 87.91	
@ 72.5 = Mex. \$121.25	
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.15	
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 282	
Copper Cash per tael 1813	
Native Interest05	

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 48 1/2	
Bank Rate of Discount 4 1/2	
Market Rate of Discount:—	
1 m. 4 1/2	
3 m. 4 1/2	
6 m. 4 1/2	
12 m. 4 1/2	
Exchange on Shanghai. 40 d. 4.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25	
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.75	
Consols 1	

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/9 1/2	
London Demand 4/9 1/2	
India T.T. 218	
Paris T.T. 65 1/2	
Paris Demand 65 1/2	
New York T.T. 113 1/2	
New York Demand 113 1/2	
Hankow T.T. 7 1/2	
Japan T.T. 46 1/2	
Batavia T.T. 217	

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/11 1/2	
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/11 1/2	
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/11 1/2	
London 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5	
Paris 4 m/s. 67 1/2	
New York 4 m/s. 117 1/2	

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR JULY.	
Ex. Tls. 1.81 @ 4/8 1/2	61
1 @ 645	France 7.16
0.80 @ 111 1/2	Gold 51
1 @ 47 1/2	Yen 2.36
1 @ 15	Rupees 3.94
1 @ —	Roubles —
1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated 17 inst.:
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/1 1/2
Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2/2 1/2
Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1/2 1/2
1/3 market: dull, no pressure to sell.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service	
London, July 19.—Today's metal prices were:	
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (nom.)	122 5/0
American Electrolytic 99.90% Copper f. o. b.	137 0/0
Lead L. B. C. L. f. o. b.	Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (net)	29 0/0
Quicksilver, Second hand ex Warehouse f. o. b. (18 extra in flask)	Nominal
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%)	Nominal
Standard Tin (cash)	367 10/0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	52 0/0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26 5/0
Standard Tin (3 months)	367 10/0

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service	
London, July 19.—Today's rubber prices were:	
Plantation First Latex Crepe: Spot, 2s. 2d. Value.	
October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. Value.	
Tendency of Market: Very dull.	
Previous quotation, London, July 18: Spot, 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.	
October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market: Dull.	

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for the week ended July 23 was 281 tons."

CHRISTIAN IDEALS AS HOPE OF THE WAR

Challenged By Germany And Upheld By America, Says President Hadley

LOWELL ON SOLDIER'S FAITH
Harvard's President Cites Examples Of Biblical And Secular Heroes For Emulation

New Haven, June 16.—Speaking today on the general theme of "Idealism," President Arthur T. Hadley, in his baccalaureate address, said that Russia and Germany had ideals, but that they were misdirected. The ideal of America, he asserted, was lofty and righteous, and the American people were ready to die for them.

Defining idealism as the soul's reaching out for the future, Dr. Hadley said: "Nothing is so contagious as this sort of idealism. We saw it ourselves a year ago, when people roused themselves from the profits of business or pleasure, and in the course of one short year have become patriotic in deed as well as in word with a universal response which few of us ventured to expect. Yes, people are at heart idealists; they follow the man of intense ideals, and seek the leader who can give expression and direction to their idealism. Thus is created the soul of a nation. It is this patriotic spirit that gives a people its power, more than wealth or skill or political organization. It was because Germany thought that we had no national soul that she invited us to enter the ranks of her enemies. It is because she finds that we have a national soul that she now recognizes and deprecates her mistake."

"A great nation has become dazzled by a vision of power—a world order in which it shall be the strongest and shall mold the weaker to its pleasure. For the sake of this national ideal its members are ready to forget the personal interests of the moment, to submit to discipline, to endure hardship, to serve their leaders with unquestioning obedience, if only they in turn, individually and as a nation, may prove their superiority over others."

"Experience shows that they have chosen the wrong path. The ruthless pursuit of power, though it may make a man strong, leaves him with fewer associates as the years go on, while he who shows sympathy for the weak and courtesy to all men finds himself surrounded by friends who are constant in adversity as well as in prosperity. Treachery, though it may avail once or twice, in the end turns against the man who practices it. Real success is in the long run based upon truthfulness rather than deceit, the instinct of working with others instead of working against them. What is true of men is true of nations."

"Gentlemen of the graduating class: We have been taught to believe in the Christian virtues of sympathy and courtesy and truthfulness. We have honored those who have practiced them and have despised those who made a boast of ignoring them. Now we find these ideals challenged. A great nation, which we have hitherto respected, claims the right to

ignore such obligations in time of war, and to build up other standards of character and achievement which must result to a considerable extent in suppressing them in times of peace. The very essence of Christianity, as we have understood it, is threatened, and threatened by a people whose discipline and endurance and technical intelligence make it a formidable antagonist."

"America has risen to the defense of these Christian ideals. We have largely forgotten our commercial ambitions and political rivalries. We are prepared to squander our treasure and to sacrifice our life blood for the things that we have believed to be right. Our studies here in college, if they are worth anything at all, will help us to bring to the world the assurance of ultimate victory. To those who can take the larger view of events it is clear that treachery and terrorism and ruthless pursuit of power defeat their own ends; and that the wisdom to see this is of more importance to a nation than mere technical intelligence, however highly developed."

"We are going out into a world that is awake. It is imbued with a religious fervor such as it has not seen for generations past. It is ready to welcome with pathetic eagerness those who, having weighed evidence, can defend their convictions as well as die for them. We have tried to prepare ourselves for positions of responsibility and leadership, either in the work of fighting or in the equally necessary work of organization. But whatever our line of work, and however great the responsibility that falls upon us, our largest risk is to strengthen and guide aright the national soul which is coming into being; for by the strength and the wisdom of its soul shall the nation be judged and its part in the conflict determined. Let us therefore, going out into the battle of life, see above us, as did Constantine sixteen hundred years ago, the cross of Christ rising in the sky above the clouds of battle. Then can we truly say with the apostle: 'Whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live there-fore, or die, we are the Lord's.'"

unto the Lord: whether we live there-fore, or die, we are the Lord's."

The Faith Of The Soldier

Cambridge, Mass., June 16.—The faith of man—not his religious belief, but rather that force that moves him unwaveringly toward the accomplishment of a steadfast moral purpose—was the subject of President Lowell's baccalaureate address to the graduating class at Harvard this afternoon. Enlarging on the triumphs of faith as recorded in the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, Dr. Lowell remarked that the revered leaders of the Jewish people were not necessarily those whose religious views were emphasized, but those whose deeds were directed to the winning of a worthy cause. Coming to a later date, he cited Columbus, the Pilgrims, Lincoln, and others, who instead of following their path with a fixed creed, pursued it with unflinching faith, and faith alone.

"Jehovah," he said, "was the tribal God of the Jews, and even after the sublime conception developed of a universal ruler of the world, and all mankind, the Jews remained his peculiar people. Hence the national heroes had a sacred as well as a patriotic character. Patriotism had a religious quality, and sacrifice for the nation was as sacred as sacrifice for the faith. It is natural, therefore, that the examples of faith in this chapter should have a patriotic significance, and that many of them should be what we should regard as instances of secular patriotism or valor. Gideon, Barak, Samson, and Jephtha were warriors, and Samson, at least, had very little that was saintly about him. They were Captains who led their people in arms, vanquished their enemies, and saved the Israelites from oppression. Yet they were cited as examples of the power of faith. "The chapter in the Epistle to the Hebrews, after reciting the examples of faith among the benefactors of the race, ends by telling us that all these died in faith, not having received the promise. To few men is it

given to fulfill wholly their vision, for the inspiration of a vision comes from its difficulty. Many men never see how much they have really achieved, and although they have done much and brought the end nearer for others to attain, they die lamenting their unsuccess. Yet a man's work is truly judged not by himself, but only by reminiscence. He is a single link in a long chain of which we cannot see the end. On the monument to the Wesley brothers in Westminster Abbey are inscribed Wesley's own words: 'God buries his workmen, but carries on his work.' "Happy is the warrior who gives his life in a just cause, because those who die after a long life of struggle may be to the end harassed by doubts about the success of their efforts, but the soldier who has done his duty knows that his death, though a misfortune, can never be a failure."

REGIMENT ADOPTED A BOY

When Americans Left Town They Raised \$400 For 'Pat's' Education
With the American Army in France, May 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Although the American troops have repeatedly made themselves popular by their generosity to the natives among whom they happen to be quartered, it remained for an artillery regiment to distinguish itself especially in this respect.

The unit spent some time in a little French town behind the front, and on the first evening found, almost dying from hunger, an 8-year-old boy, whose mother had been killed at Verdun. The boy had wandered aimlessly until he reached the town. He was adopted by the regiment, fed to satiety, and made the mascot of the men.

The time came, however, recently, when the artillerymen had to leave

for service. To take the boy with them was out of the question.

He had received the nickname of "Pat," and they had grown so attached to him that they felt something must be done to assure his future. So the men raised 2,000 francs, (\$400,) with which "Pat" is to be cared for in a home and receive at least a rudimentary education.

They have gone on to the front, and they may never see the little town again, but the town and "Pat" will not soon forget them.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service	
London, July 19.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:	
Consols 2 1/2% for a-c	54 1/2
Cheques on London at Paris Fr. 27.16 1/2	
T.T. on London at New York \$4.76 1/2	
Bar Silver (spot)	48 1/2
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 1/2
Market Rate of Discount	3 1/2
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good	
Fair Sakellardies	29.85
Bengal	17.18
Cotton: Good Middling American	22.72
Plantation Rubber August (pa'd)	2s. 2 1/2d
Hornbys 3 1/2 lb. Shirtings	30s
Calcutta 10 lb. Shirtings—Unquoted	
Tailors 40s. Yarn—Unquoted	

Launch Services

Saturday, July 27, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S. M. R. a.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

Bubbling-Well.

JULY 24th

D. W. Griffith's Greatest All Star Feature Film:

"THE ESCAPE"

Showing the escape of a woman from poverty and degradation, sin, suffering and sorrow, to a better life.

Told in Seven Reels

Also

Seepie and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

ISIS THEATRE

TONIGHT

"The Secret Kingdom"

A Superb Serial of Romantic Adventure

In 15 Episodes of 32 Parts.

Containing a complete coherent story of the tyranny of a usurper of a Kingdom.

Also showing:—

"Victory or Death"

A Stirring and Thrilling, 3 Parts Feature.

Continuation of

"Secret Kingdom"

On Friday the 26th inst.

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Musical Concert every afternoon at 5 p.m.

OPEN AIR CINEMA AND VAUDEVILLE

from 9 to 12 nightly

TONIGHT

PROGRAMME

"A MIX UP IN BLACKS"

Edison Comedy.

"ADVENTURERS OF FLORENCE"

Comedy-Drama, in 2 parts

LEO DE MORENA

Etoile Française, in FRENCH and ITALIAN SONGS.

DARNOL

French Comedian presenting New Acts

"THE RIFLE SMUGGLERS"

Vivid, "Majestic" Drama of the Mexican Border (2 Parts).

"BROKEN HEARTS and PLEDGES"

L-Ko Comedy

Coming

"THE WHITE RAVEN"

6 Acts, Metro Superfeature

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For July 24th & 25th

SHOWING

"A Coney Island Princess"

In Five Parts

Paramount Pictograph

"Tangle Threads"

COMEDY

"A Troublesome Trip"

COMEDY

Olympic Theatre

SHOWING

on July 24th & 25th

"The World's Great Snare"

Five Parts

WITH

Pauline Frederick

New Gaumont Graphic

"Percy Brains He Has Nix"

COMEDY

"A Telegraphic Tangle"

COMEDY

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA, BUBBLING WELL

Commencing, THURSDAY, JULY 25th.

For Four Nights Only

THE INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
THE INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

This clever company has played to packed houses every night at the Apollo

A DELIGHTFUL OPEN AIR SHOW

WE SHALL ALSO SCREEN

MAX LINDER The Idiot of
MAX LINDER French Cinema

IN HIS FIRST AMERICAN PICTURE

"MAX IN THE TAXI"

"MAX IN THE TAXI"

One of his best efforts, full of good fun and told in two parts



"Max in a Taxi"—Essanay

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 25	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 31	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 2	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Aug. 17	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Kouan	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 30	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Sept. 8	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabis Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 8	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 24	—	Kobe	Kawachi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 30	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Tatsumi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Tokushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 6	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Tamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Aug. 8	—	Nagasaki	Simbiki	Rus. R.V.F.	
Aug. 9	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 27	—	Port Said	Eman Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	Liverpool, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 24	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	
July 24	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 25	—	Poochow	Hsin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 25	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 25	—	Hongkong and Manila	Kwangtuh	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 25	—	Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 25	—	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
July 26	—	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 27	—	D.L. Stow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingwang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 27	3.00	Swatow	Hohow	Br. B. & S.	
July 27	4.30	Ningpo & Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Swatow	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
July 29	—	Poochow, K'ung, T'iao	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
July 30	—	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Aug. 18	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabis Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Aug. 28	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 24 noon	W'wei, Chefoo, T'nsin	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 25	— Chefoo Tientsin	Taihsun	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 27	— Tientsin	Taito Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 27	7 12.30 Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
July 28 10.00	W'wei Chefoo, T'nsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
July 30 3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'nsin	Pengtien	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3	— Tientsin and Dairen	Koboku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 8	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whaha	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
July 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taitung	Br. B. & S.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungling	Br. B. & S.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Lucny	Br. B. & S.	
July 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 24, at about 12 o'clock (midnight) For Freight and Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Nanking, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Nanking, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Saturday, July 27, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,644 tons, Capt. Gibbs, will leave on Thursday, July 25, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Taito Maru Capt. Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Thursday, July 25, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Taitung Capt. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 26, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 2,770 tons, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, July 26, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru Capt. A.E. Inwood, will be despatched from the China Merchants' Central Wharf on Friday, July 26, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trewbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA AND SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiyu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Aug. 23, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Sept. 6, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The Str. Tai-shun, Capt. Westerlund, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN.—The Str. Taito Maru Capt. M. Takagi, will be despatched on July 27. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 30, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN AND DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Aug. 3, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 31. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on September 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Arabia Maru, Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on September 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Linen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungung, Tungung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinking, Yingschow, Sungkiang and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Travel Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, R.C. Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents 31-33 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA" AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR Aug. 17	S.S. ECUADOR July 27
S.S. COLOMBIA Sept. 14	S.S. COLOMBIA Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cuba and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Aug. 10	S.S. COLUSA Aug. 7
S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solace"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE For Marseilles For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE Via Pacific calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, and Victoria, B.C. leave

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. art. leave
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 30, July 31
"ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Aug. 16, Aug. 17
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Sept. 7, Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Sept. 18, Sept. 19

For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Sept. 5, Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata, Aug. 16, Aug. 18
For Hongkong and Singapore
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyu, Aug. 27, Aug. 28

HINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin
"TAITO MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. M. Takagi, July 25, July 27
For Tientsin and Dairen
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Aug. 1, Aug. 3
For Poochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,565 tons) Capt. S. Inai, July 27, July 29

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—
M. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Address: SHOMEN, SHANGHAI. Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Flag and Name	Rating	Tons	Crew	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug 19	Hankow	D de Lagree Fr g-b	Grat	Br g-b			McFester
SD	June 1	Crises	Monocacy AM g-b	190				
WTW	Oct 27	Yuse	Nightingale Br g-b					
OD	Mar 29	Crises	Palos AM g-b	190				W. Telford
SD	June 11	Crises	Teal Fr g-b					
SD	May 12	Crises	Tuba Fr g-b					
WTW	May 10	Crises	Woodlark Fr g-b	190				

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 30	Monteagle July 21
Monteagle* Aug. 3	Empress of Japan Sept. 3
Empress of Japan Sept. 14	Monteagle Sept. 21
Monteagle Oct. 5	Empress of Japan Oct. 29

*Monteagle calls at Moji

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD

Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 122.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 151.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 16, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1918
SHINTO MARU 22,000 tons for San Francisco, Oct. 8, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestras, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

Phone No. 3229.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

Tons	
MISHIMA MARU	16,000
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29
KANAGAWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Teuruaishi,	July 30
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Aug. 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saida,	Aug. 9

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 27
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nofiri,	July 31
TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamatsu,	Aug. 3

FOR JAPAN

KAWACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Ikawa,	July 24
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KORE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 19
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FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 2
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		July 25
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IRIKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co.
June 29 Tokio, Westfall, Russian
Consulate.
July 8 Tokio, Frazar, Astor House.
July 9 Kobe, R. H. Nichols,
Astor House.
July 20 Tokio, Apedding.
July 22 Yokohama, Gill, Astor House.
July 22 Amoy, Kallhing.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$360 B.
Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$330 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	\$700 B.
Yangtze	\$195 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tls. 26 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$124 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 140
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 140 B.
"Shell"	140s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Coal	Tls. 64
Philippine	Tls. 0.90
Raub	\$2.50
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$124 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 143
New Eng. Works	Tls. 22 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$92 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 69 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Waipeiwei Land	Tls. 112 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 172 1/2 B.
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 97 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 128 B.
Oriental	Tls. 63
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 147 1/2
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$83 B.
Green Island	\$7 B.
Langkate	Tls. 16 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	\$13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$0
Lane, Crawford	\$31
Moutrie	\$5.50 B.
Watson	\$13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.35 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.60 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpang	Tls. 5 B.
Java Conso dated	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Podang	Tls. 10 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2 1/2
Ropah	Tls. 0.82 1/2
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seckee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Sensawang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungel Duri	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Talping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 1/2
S'hai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 20
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 81 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 165

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 395

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

DOUGHBOYS LOSE COOTIES AND GROUCH

Great Transformation Wrought By Disinfecting Plant Upon Americans From Trenches

With the American Army in France, May 20.—Down a dusty road come a half hundred Yanks. They are marching with full equipment. They are dirty; their hair needs cutting, their faces need washing, mud is upon them, from the top of their heads to the hobbles of their shoes. They are quiet. They are grouchy. Every now and then one, and then another, halts long enough to scratch himself. They scratch with a vengeance. They have good cause to scratch.

It is half an hour later. Up the same road come the same half hundred Yanks. Their faces are shining. Their clothes are clean. Their mud is gone, and, instead of scratching, they are singing. The tune is "Swanee River," and then it breaks into "What the Hell Do We Care?"

If you seek the cause of the transformation you will pay full attention to the fact that they are not scratching. They had parted with their "cooties" they had brought with them on their return from a stretch in the trenches. No soldier hates trench vermin more than the American soldier does, and as there is no soldier more glad to be rid of them.

Let us go back and follow the half hundred where they were coming down the dusty road. With a Sergeant at their head they marched down a little hill and halted at the bottom, where there nestled in a clump of green trees one long shed and several smaller ones.

Near by was a shack with steam pouring from a little chimney. On the side of the long shed it said: "Disinfecting Plant," and then below, "Loaned and Erected by the American Red Cross."

As they halted at the end of the big shed they were met by a trim and intelligent-looking young Corporal.

"I'm all ready for you fellows," he said.

"You ain't a damn bit too soon," was the reply from a lanky New England lad. "I've got all the cooties in France."

"You're a liar!" came from the Sergeant.

"Shut up, for Gawd's sake!" implored a doughboy. "I thought this was a cootie graveyard, not a session of Congress. Get busy, Sergeant."

And the Sergeant did. He opened the door of his shop and led the doughboys in.

"Turn on the water, Tom!" he yelled through a closed door, and in a moment I heard the patter of water on a floor. The shower was warming up.

Then the Sergeant gave each of the

men a number. There were rows of low-standing tables, on each of which was a number corresponding to the one held by a soldier boy. Each soldier got a big net bag and a little canvas bag. As they undressed an attendant turned on the steam into a big vat at the end of the room. In ten minutes or less the soldiers had stripped. All their clothes were put into the net bags, each bearing its number. Their valuables were put into the little canvas bags, which they kept with them. And then each man naked, bearing in one hand his shoes and in the other his canvas bag, entered the shower room. The little bags and shoes were stored in numbered compartments at the end of the shower room.

The Sergeant just come from the trenches was the first man through the door. He hesitated a minute, stuck his hand underneath the nearest end of the long shower, felt the water was warm, and stepped under.

"Oh, boy!" he yelled in a voice that could be heard a mile. And then he called: "Step in, lads, the water's fine!"

And in two seconds fifty men were underneath the showers, rubbing soap over their bodies and replacing their grouchiness with smiles. In a bit that lot of men, who a few minutes before were "cussing" everything from east to west, were singing at the tops of their voices.

Meanwhile, their clothes, all bundled in the net bags, had been put into the steam chest, and some thousands of vermin were departing this life. The temperature within that chest was such that no living thing could stand it.

I walked through the shower room, where by this time the men were rubbing their clean bodies red with good, big Turkish towels. Then they filed into the dressing room where, on properly numbered tables, each man's clothes were awaiting him. They were hot from the steam, but, to my surprise, were dry. Each man was given a brand-new suit of underclothes. Then, still singing, they dressed.

Somewhere in the Bible it says something about men being changed in the twinkling of an eye. It may have been a long twinkle while those men were going through that disinfecting plant, but they sure were changed. They entered a bedraggled, dirty, grouchy lot of sorry-looking doughboys. They came out with faces shining and spirits new. They knew they had before them the first good night's rest in some time and sans scratching.

As they marched out into the Spring sunlight of the beautiful afternoon, the Sergeant stuck his tin kelly on the back of his head and spoke as follows:

"This ain't such a bad life after all. In fact, if it wasn't for the boche and the cooties, it would be a damn fine world."

"Right!" said the lanky New Englander. And they marched back up the hill.

SAVED BY PLAIN ENGLISH

Lost Doughboy Found 'Kamerad' A Bad Pass Word In No Man's Land

With the American Army in France, May 21.—The other night the —th American division staged a raid near our sector. One of the doughboys got lost out in No Man's Land. All by himself he poked around until he lost his bearings. Judging discretion to be the better of valor, he lay down in a shell hole. Just before it got good and light he started again to get away from where he would be a good target for a Boche sniper. He tacked around and around and then found himself at the wire defenses of a trench.

"Kamerad! Kamerad!" he shouted as he started to climb through the barbed wire. "Kamerad! Kamerad!" he kept shouting.

All at once things began to happen. In about five seconds hand grenades exploded all around him. In his surprised anger he forgot he was trying to get into a Boche trench.

"What the hell are you trying to do?" he yelled. "Cut it out!"

"Aw, for the love of Mike," said a voice from the trench, "Come on in out of the rain. You might get wet."

And the lost "lamb" picked up his rifle and clambered back into his own trench.

Provision Prices

in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on July 23, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	12-14
Salmon	"	18-20
Small	"	none
Sole	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	18-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-100
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none

Grain and Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour Australian	\$4.30
Flour Shanghai	\$3.40
Rice	per 200 lbs. \$7.30

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle	10
Chinese dairies	17

Fodder

Barley	per lbs.	\$2.55
Brass	"	\$2.80

Fuel

House Coal	per ton Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry	

Per 100 articles \$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville, Chief Inspector.

BASEBALL

9th CAVALRY

MEIJI UNIVERSITY
SHANGHAI

A series of ten games to be shortly played on the Recreation Ground Diamond.

Tickets for entire series \$10.00

admitting gentleman and lady.

Ladies' tickets \$5.00.

Tickets now on sale at:—

American Club.

Squires, Bingham Co.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

Walkover Shoe Store.

or members of Committee.

Net proceeds to be turned over to the B. W. W. and the American Red Cross.

Don't miss the Shadow Baseball exhibition by the 9th Cavalry team.

(Space donated by Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.)

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivaling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Business and Official Notices

LOST

One large American Flag, which was loaned for the recent Red Cross Drive Parade, name R. Roth on canvas. Kindly return to The American Red Cross, 18 B Kiangse Road.

18788.

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerical and Surgical Disease.
Man and Woman's Disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism.
Test of blood.
Inject all kind of vaccine.
Serum and 606 (1914).
Charge moderate.
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21 Haining Road (5th house from North Szechuen Road)
Tel. North 2279. 17846

10 ROOMS to let on second floor of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for offices or living quarters. Apply Manager, the Oriental Press.

18598

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five percent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1918.

18680

T. Ichiki & Co.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 20, North Szechuen Road.
Phone North 2631.

Peking Union Medical College Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisites to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 23, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

Shanghai International Swimming Club

The Annual Meeting of the Club will be held at Messrs. Rayner, Heusser & Co.'s offices, 4 The Bund, THIS AFTERNOON at 5:30 sharp.

A full attendance of members is earnestly requested.

WILFRID F. HAMLIN,
Hon. Secretary.

18794

NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association will be held in the Union Church, Mokanshan, at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, August 1st, 1918.

JOHN W. NICHOLS,
Secretary.

18793

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, for people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbo, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

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Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

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(former Assistant at the Imperial
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Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)

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Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

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14 J Seward R ad

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18574

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French language from competent
teacher. Apply to Box 131, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18789 J.24

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, peti-
tions, letters, legal documents, adver-
tisements, and commercial docu-
ments, etc. Please apply to Chang
Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or
P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite
West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
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To let first floor furnished room
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for married couple or two batche-
lors. Also one attic room. Terms
moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

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18777 J.26

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nicely furnished rooms with veran-
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WANTED: Experienced lady
steno-typist for American firm.
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18783

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is desired for Vladivostok. Salary
\$75 Mexican, a comfortable home
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18775 J.24

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previous experience, if any. Apply
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SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT steno-typist (Bri-
tish) wants temporary position
during August. Reply to Box 145,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18797

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salesman (Hardware and Sundries)
open for engagement. Will assist
in general office work. Moderate
salary. A1 references. Apply to
Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

18784 J.24

WANTED by Chief Engineer,
British certificate a position. Pre-
ferable on shore. Apply to Box 130,
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18788 J.24

POSITION WANTED by an ex-
perienced young man, with thorough
knowledge of bookkeeping. Good
references. No objection to out-
port. Apply to Box 73, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18742 J.25

MISCELLANEOUS

SEND your fruit jars to Home for
Stray Children, 25 Tongshan Road.
We will fill them with any fruit in
season.

18791 J.26

STUDENT of Moscow Univer-
sity wishes to teach Russian in ex-
change for English, or for a room
in English family, or for compensa-
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CHINA PRESS.

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bitch, (large one preferred) in milk
to raise puppies. Apply to Box 113,
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WE are selling out 450 pairs of
ladies', men's and misses' boots and
shoes. Prices far below cost. Give
us a call and assure yourself.

Wholesale or retail. Fredk Large
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I.S.S. Bond, paid \$216.00 to date,
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PRESS.

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ONE oscillating, 16" fan, new this
season, 220-225 volts, 3 speeds, sell
for \$34.00. Apply to Box 142, THE
CHINA PRESS.

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FOR SALE: One "Moutrie" up-
right piano in first-class condition.

Will sell on instalments. Owner
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ciety Bond No. 3063. Commenced
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sell for \$100. Owner leaving
China shortly. Apply to Box 124,
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sumption. Owner buying larger
machine. Apply to Box 115, THE
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18748 J.25

FOR SALE. New desk fans, just
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oscillating. 3 speeds, Tls. 27. 12"
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18728 J.24

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will be found on
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